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THE CAVALRY JOURNAL

Devoted to the Interests of the Cavalry,
to the Professional Improvement of Its
Officers and Men, and to the Advance-
ment of the Mounted Service Generally

EDITED BY
GEORGE A. MOORE
CAPTAIN OF CAVALRY

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The United States Cavalry Association

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—ARTICLE III of the Constitution.

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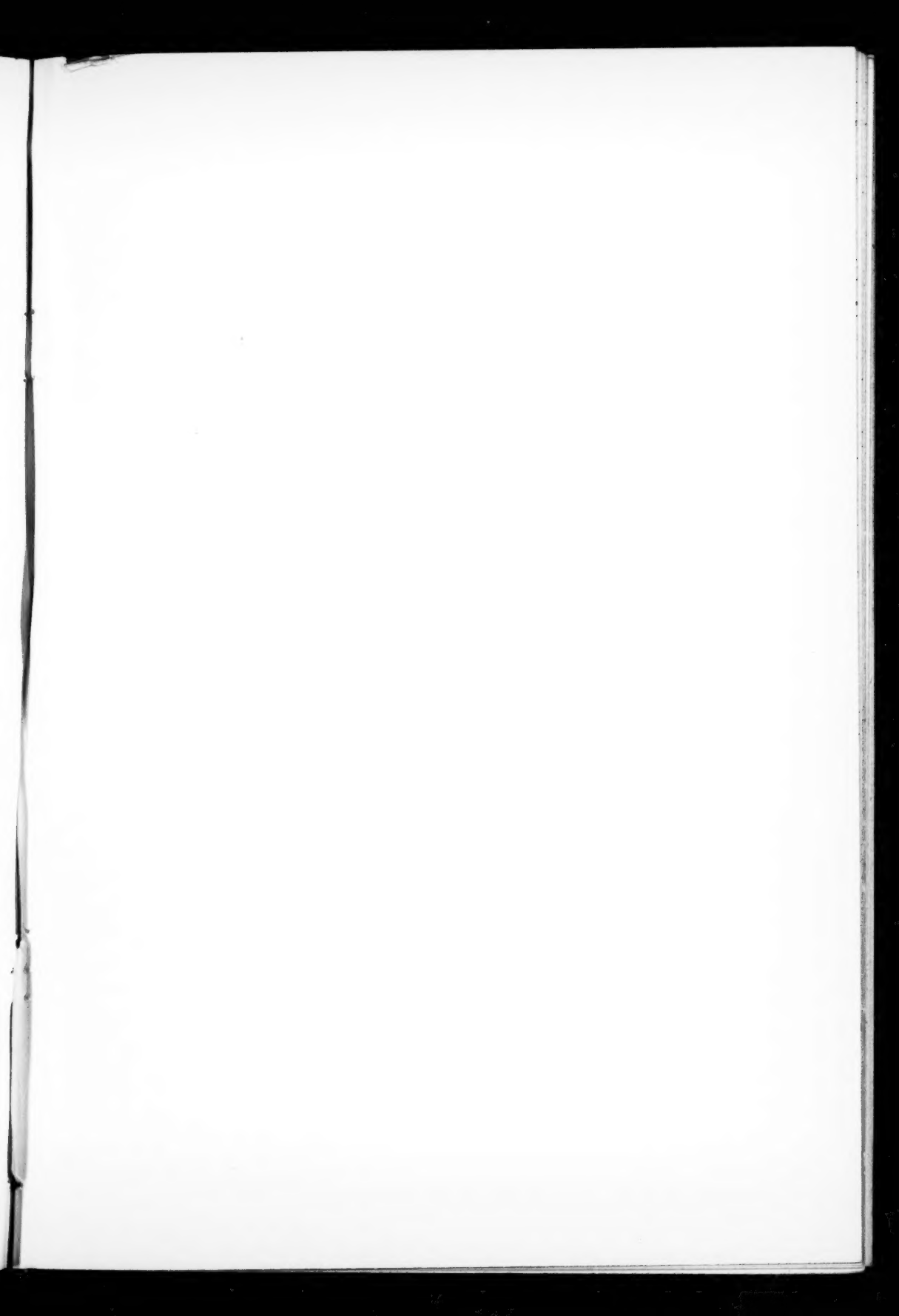
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BRIGADIER-GENERAL MALIN CRAIG
Nominated Chief of Cavalry

THE CAVALRY JOURNAL

Vol. XXXIII

JULY, 1924

No. 136

A Plan for a Test in the Combat Leadership of Small Cavalry Units*

BY

Captain ROYDEN WILLIAMSON, 1st Cavalry Brigade

WITH

Captain WAYLAND B. AUGUR, 1st Cavalry, in Collaboration

PRIZE ESSAY

SO MANY and varied are the qualities, intellectual, physical and moral, involved in a consideration of leadership that the term itself is difficult of definition. In its military sense the word becomes even more baffling to define, and no true measure of such qualities in their due proportion, as will predetermine efficiency under combat conditions, can be made in the final analysis short of the actual ordeal by battle.

A test of combat leadership under any conditions short of war can be at best only an approximation. It is obvious, therefore, that the first requirement necessary in such a test is to give a setting which at least will simulate a war situation.

The end and aim of all military training is to fit the individual or the unit for war. "Plans for training," to quote from Cavalry Memorandum No. 1, "should be based on the expected conditions of probable employment, rather than on abstract conditions."

With these obvious principles as fundamental, the following as a scheme for a test of combat leadership of small cavalry units is submitted:

Let there be given a series of team competitions between selected units. These may be either squads, platoons or troops, the latter, for convenience, at peace strength, but in any case chosen after preliminary tests of a similar nature, either squads in platoon, platoons in troop, troops in regiment or from regiments in brigade, as the jury in charge, according to the scope of the competition and the means of holding it, may decide.

The competition to be of two general phases, viz:

- a. Mounted phase.
- b. Dismounted phase.

*This essay was awarded first prize in the recent prize essay contest.—EDITOR.

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Each of these phases to be in two parts, one a test of the individual capabilities of the leader, the other a test of the degree of training of the unit. Preferably the unit should be that over which the leader is regularly in command.

a. Mounted Phase:

In addition to horsemanship and the care of animals, this phase is designed to test, first, the degree of skill of the leader in—

- Mission, comprehension of,
- Estimate of the situation, promptness and soundness of,
- Orders, promptness, clearness and completeness.
- Example, person bearing, etc.
- Conduct of his unit tactically, formation, etc.
- Liaison and information to higher authority, including accuracy, time, means and relative importance.
- Accomplishment of the mission.

Secondly, the degree of training of the unit in—

- March discipline,
- Mobility and flexibility,
- Time and rate of march,
- Visibility and use of cover,
- Combat proficiency with saber and pistol,
- Liaison, messages, including time, accuracy, etc.
- Accomplishment of the mission.

The jury, which should be a board of field officers, having determined upon the exercise of the test, whether point of an advance guard, point and advance party, flank guard, rear guard, mission of reconnaissance, etc., selects a suitable terrain and makes a detailed reconnaissance of it in advance. It then arranges the problem upon the various situations which could arise thereon in war, so as to constitute as many incidents for the leader to encounter and his troopers to overcome as the scope of the test will permit. Each of these incidents shall be so arranged as to require on the part of the leader, decision, rapidity, resourcefulness and sound tactical judgment; on the part of his command, discipline, training in horsemanship, skill with cavalry weapons, fire power and ability to maneuver.

According to the nature of the situation determined upon, they provide for targets, saber heads and whatever material may be needed. They also designate and station officers as local scorers at convenient points along the course, who shall mark each competing team according to an approved scoring system. One member or more of the jury may ride with the unit throughout its exercise as general umpire, while the local scorers mark on the execution of their incidents in the action. No competitor shall know in advance what the exercise or problem will be, but it shall be the same for all. Care shall be taken so as to arrange targets, if any are used, that they will be encountered unexpectedly and that their presence in the exercise will not become known in advance to subsequent competitors.

TEST IN COMBAT LEADERSHIP

In order easily to determine the time conditions in which a patrol, for example, shall move or the route a messenger shall follow, the jury may require a prescribed route to be taken.

Scoring, Mounted Phase:

I. Leader:

Personal reconnaissance, including tactical soundness, use of terrain etc.	2
Decision, promptness, tactical soundness.....	4
Orders, promptness, correctness and completeness.....	8
Information to higher authority, accuracy, importance, time, means	1
Total	15

II. Unit:

March discipline, appearance of men, animals and equipment	5
Formations, tactical dispositions, interval and distances, rate of march, etc.....	10
Liaison, connecting files, signals, etc., as ordered and executed	5
Use of cover, quietness, etc.....	5
Total.....	25

III. Accomplishment of mission.....	10
Maximum, mounted phase.....	50

b. Dismounted Phase:

The dismounted phase shall be in the nature of a combat firing problem, as provided for in "Musketry Bulletins, A. E. F., 1919," but, in addition, shall include the conditions of a march approach and the disposition of and security for the led horses. This phase calls for a series of targets so concealed as to be discovered only by proper reconnaissance and requiring a sound tactical deployment and distribution of fire successfully to overcome. Fire direction, fire control and fire discipline all will play a major rôle. This phase thus embraces—

The approach march, formation, use of covers, etc.
 Reconnaissance, both personal and by use of scouts.
 Estimate of the situation.
 Decision, tactical soundness of,
 Orders, correctness and completeness of,
 Selection and organization of the position,
 Disposition of and security for led horses,
 Information to higher authority, liaison, etc.
 Distribution of fire and number of hits,
 Rapidity and quietness, control.

If it is desired to test the ability of the unit to follow a given axis of march in the approach and maintain direction in the attack, it may be assumed that

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it is flanked by friendly troops indicated by flags. The selection and organization of the position can be determined by a theoretical enemy fire from a given point which is holding up the advance, the leader then receiving orders to organize on the ground reached and to open on the supposed enemy in position. He is given a time limit in which to do this and is marked, in addition, upon his method and promptness in overcoming it.

Scoring, Dismounted Phase:

I. Leader:	
Personal reconnaissance and estimate of the situation.....	2
Decision, tactical soundness and rapidity of.....	4
Orders, correctness and completeness, including disposition of led horses	8
Information to higher authority, liaison, etc.....	1
Total	15
II. Approach march, formation, use of cover, security for led horses, scouts, quietness, etc.....	
Liaison, messengers, accuracy of time.....	2
Rapidity of maneuver, surprise, quietness, etc.....	5
Distribution of fire and number of hits, based upon percent- age of shots fired, as Combat Firing Regulations.....	10
Total	25
III. Accomplishment of mission.....	10
Maximum, dismounted phase.....	50
Grand total	100

The foregoing scheme of scoring is suggestive only. It is not intended to be arbitrary. The important thing is that the system is flexible, readily adjusted to the nature and scope of the competition and not too complicated.

It is contemplated that these competitions be open, not only to unit commanders of the Regular Army up to and including the rank of captain, but for officers of equal grade of the National Guard and the Organized Reserves as well. In the case of Reserve officers who have no units to lead, the competitions can be modified to include the scoring upon their personal leadership only, either with a unit or as a tactical ride. For National Guard officers the test may be made less rigorous than for those of the regular service.

These tests, however, to be of value to the service, should be held annually, or at least bi-annually. And that they may increase in importance as time goes on, lending greater and greater prestige to those who qualify, it would contribute to this end to give them a name by which they might be known throughout the cavalry service, as, for example, the "Jeb Stuart Leadership Competitions," after that most brilliant of all American cavalry leaders, whom

TEST IN COMBAT LEADERSHIP

foreign authorities so constantly hold up as a model of all that a cavalryman should be.

Suitable trophies emblematic of the respective championships should be awarded in all competitions, with a cup for the winner of the highest rating in the cavalry service. Qualifications on a basis of "Excellent," "Very Good," "Good," "Fair" and "Unqualified" should be made with the authorization of appropriate badges to all individuals, similar to those awarded for arms qualifications, who compose the teams winning a place in the first three classes.

That these competitions may embrace and exemplify the approved doctrines for modern cavalry employment, it is believed that the tactical situations as bases for the tests should be prepared either in the Office of the Chief of Cavalry or by the Cavalry School. They should include all the normal modes of cavalry use. From these "approved solutions" the jury may each year select a field problem and prepare its program in accordance with the conditions of local terrain, but always in conformity with Fort Riley teachings and the best traditions of the service.

The judging should be by a board of field officers of experience and unquestioned fairness. For local competitions they might be selected from the regiments or garrisons. For the championships of brigades, divisions and army corps, they should in each instance be the selection of the Commanding General and be assisted by junior officers of judgment, graduates of the Cavalry School.

Whether it would be better for these higher juries to conduct their tests successively, by going from garrison to garrison, or to assemble the winners for a grand championship competition in each corps area is a detail to be determined by expediency and available funds.

Sport is encouraged to a degree through the Army today that renders it needless to point out the object sought in the foregoing project. It is already receiving as a means to the end the highest sanction. The idea of competition as a means to military training certainly is not new. Wellington attributes to it his victory at Waterloo. The Greeks made it the basis of their training.

But has it been used to its utmost? The individual training of the soldier is too often, from his viewpoint, made a humdrum grind. If we can make his instruction more attractive to him by giving him, as a member of a team, a chance to display his progress before his comrades and his superiors through a serious competition for a coveted prize, we shall appeal through a spirit of friendly rivalry to the fundamental instincts latent in every American boy, while rendering his daily instruction in soldiering an amusement, an emulation and a pride.

The value of a unit, however, is not measured by the degree of proficiency of its members. It lies in the perfection of the team. It is no longer the soldier in the ranks who fights and wins in modern war, but the team, the combat group.

The teacher, after all, is the true leader. And he who trains the team that wins needs no further test of his ability to lead it—over the top or elsewhere.

GENERAL OF THE ARMIES
WASHINGTON

June 10, 1924

To the U. S. Cavalry Association:

In reviewing the activities of the Army during the past year, it is a source of great pleasure to me to note the continued devotion to service, pride of Arm, and general efficiency of the men and officers of the Cavalry Service.

The annual maneuvers of the Cavalry Division were very well executed and productive of results beneficial to the entire Arm. The standard of efficiency, morale and appearance of this organization should be a source of pride, not only to the Cavalry, but to the service at large. The continued progress of the Cavalry School lends promise of a bright future for the Arm.

With so few troops in our Regular Army, the old days of troop service are largely gone, and today our chief mission is to train the citizen components of the National Army. A wide field of opportunity has thus been opened to the officers of the Cavalry, and I rely upon their well-proved zeal and enthusiasm to do their part in carrying to a successful conclusion our new military policy.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "John J. Pershing". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping initial "J" and a long, horizontal flourish at the bottom.

233 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
ROOM 1856

June 12, 1924.

Captain George A. Moore,
Editor,
The Cavalry Journal,
Washington,
D. C.

Dear Captain Moore:

The discipline, the system, the orderliness, the punctuality, the self-subordination and control, the habit of obedience to the leader, and the team work which comes from military training are surely attributes which are of great use in business life. Add to these, the health and activity that come from service in the Cavalry and that intangible, but nevertheless powerful, influence on man's spirit which we of the Cavalry know comes from association with the horse, and you have an equipment that no reserve officer in business can afford to do without, and which he can obtain in no other way.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed)

J. G. HARBORD

First Cavalry Division Trains at Maneuvers September-October, 1923

BY

Lieutenant-Colonel MILTON G. HOLLIDAY, Quartermaster Corps

Commanding First Cavalry Division Trains

THE First Cavalry Division trains got more real experience and good from the maneuvers held by the division at Marfa, Texas, September 10 to October 22, 1923, than could have been attained in any other way except in actual warfare. It was the duty of the trains to supply the troops from Fort Bliss, on the march from Fort Bliss to Marfa and return, with forage and fuel, and during the period of maneuver in the Marfa zone of operations to establish dumps of forage, fuel, rations, and other supplies for both "White" and "Brown" forces. The division trains were composed of Wagon Company Number 25, Wagon Company Number 26, Pack Trains 1 and 4 of enlisted personnel, and Pack Train 22, from Fort Clark, civilian personnel, and Veterinary and Medical Detachments and Headquarters Detachment. Wagon Company Number 26 and Pack Train 1 were a part of the first column (2nd Cavalry Brigade), while Headquarters and the other units of the trains were with the second column (Division Headquarters, Artillery and Engineers) on the march to Marfa. On the return march this order of march was reversed. During the time at Marfa the trains operated as a neutral force, under the direct orders of the Division Quartermaster, with headquarters at the supply depot at Marfa.

MARCHES

For brevity, this paper will speak only of marches taken by the major part of the trains—that is, the units with trains headquarters. The stages of the march to Marfa were as follows:

First day: Fort Bliss to Ysleta, a distance of 13 miles; road heavy sand for five miles, with rest of distance paved; time of arrival in camp, 2:00 p. m.

Second day: Ysleta to Fabens; distance, 29 miles; road paved three miles, with rest of distance good dirt road; time of arrival in camp, 4:10 p. m.

Third day: Fabens to Fort Hancock; distance, 26 miles; road paved twelve miles and rest of distance fair road, with some sand and rises; time of arrival in camp, 2:00 p. m.

Fourth day: Fort Hancock to Finlay; distance, 14 miles; dirt road over hills; time of arrival in camp, 11:50 a. m.

Fifth day: Finlay to Sierra Blanca; distance, 23 miles; dirt road over hills, with steep grades and sand-washes; time of arrival in camp, 1:15 p. m.

Sixth day: Sierra Blanca to Hot Wells; distance, 23 miles; dirt road with heavy washes; time of arrival in camp, 4:30 p. m.

Seventh day: Hot Wells to Lobo; distance, 19 miles; dirt road, with grades and flats; time of arrival in camp, 3:00 p. m.

FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION AT MANEUVERS

Eighth day: Lobo to Valentine; distance, 28 miles; dirt road, with flats and dry washes; time of arrival in camp, 4:30 p. m.

Ninth day: Valentine to Ryan; distance, 18 miles; dirt road; time of arrival in camp, 12:10 p. m.

Tenth day: Ryan to Marfa; distance, 18 miles; good dirt road; time of arrival in camp, 3:10 p. m.

The stops on the return march to Fort Bliss were practically the same.

During the march to Marfa the weather was warm and the roads were dusty, but on the march back to Fort Bliss it was cold and rainy, and in most places the dust of the roads had turned to deep mud, and new wheel tracks had to be made across the flats. Although much trouble was made by the mud for motors, wagons were little delayed. Wagons were equipped with fifth chains to combat the mud in case they became bogged.

While the trains were camped at Marfa, four important marches were made to take cargoes to dumps. These marches were made at night and in the early mornings, in order to unload and clear the distributing point before maneuver operations for the day would begin between the combatant forces. The most important of these marches was made to Bishops Ranch, 20 miles from Marfa, with a cargo consisting of fuel and forage on 62 escort wagons.

The trains camp was awakened at midnight and was cleared at 1:30 a. m. in good order. The usual halts were made for rest and the distributing point was reached at 6:30 a. m., where the unloading was accomplished in one hour, the cargo being placed in separate piles for each class of material. The return trip was started at once and made with the usual rest halts, with one half hour for water and feeding animals and breakfast for the men. The entire trip of 40 miles was completed in 12 hours and 15 minutes' total time, including halts.

Condition of animals is shown by extracts from reports quoted below:

"The animals of the command finished the marches to Marfa in excellent shape when the average age of animals in the Division is considered. There was almost a complete absence of sore backs and sore shoulders. The detailed care given to the fitting of collars, leveling of hames, and adjustment of collar safes in wagon companies of the Division Trains was directly reflected in their absence of sore shoulders." (Extract of Division Commander's report on maneuvers of First Cavalry Division, 1923.)

"Animal-drawn transportation was in excellent condition and reflected credit on trains commander, as well as the officers and enlisted personnel under him. Inspection of wagon companies was made within an hour after their arrival at Marfa, on the march from Fort Bliss. All animals were in good condition.

"During maneuvers haul was made by these companies of thirty-four (34) miles loaded one day and return the following day; and haul twenty (20) miles loaded and return light same day, total of forty (40) miles in one day. In each case all animals finished with heads and tails up." (Extract of report on supply and transportation at maneuvers of First Cavalry Division by Lieutenant-Colonel F. M. Burton, Q. M. C., 8th C. A.)

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Due to the shortage of enlisted men, the division trains were operated at about one half strength; therefore the personnel worked as hard, if not harder, than would be required during actual war conditions. Notwithstanding this condition, the discipline of the command was excellent.

MARCH METHOD

On the march and in camp, each wagon company was divided into two sections, each complete and independent of the other. Each section leader was held responsible for the discipline of his section, and the execution of his orders were supervised by the mounted men of his section. The section leader saw that proper distance was kept between sections, and his mounted assistants looked after the distance between wagons, the method of driving, the adjustment of harness, watering, and feeding.

A water wagon drawn by six mules was assigned to each wagon company, and after being filled each morning, before the march began, it took its place as the fifth wagon in the column. At the second halt, the animals being then warm enough to drink, although watered before starting, the water wagon pulled into the center of the road, and the rest of the train, from the eighth to the sixteenth wagon, pulled out to the left of the water wagon, leaving the water wagon in about the center of sixteen wagons. The drivers of these wagons then dismounted with buckets, and each animal was given a bucket of water. Sixteen teams were given water during the ten-minute halt. After the halt the water wagon would take its place in the column as the fifth wagon among those not already watered, until, at successive halts, the whole had been watered. Besides the needed use of the water wagon to water animals on the march, the water wagon was used to supply water for the men and for kitchen use in camp. The water was treated before being given to the men for drinking.

Nose-bags were filled before starting the march, and it was found that at the noon halt all nose-bags could be put on in two minutes, leaving plenty of time for the men to eat the lunch carried in their mess kits and attend to other needs before the march was resumed.

CAMPS

Although the trains were the last element to reach camp each day on the march, the work was so systematized that all was done and camp made ready before dark.

On reaching camp all cargo wagons to be unloaded at the camp were diverted from the column to the various organizations to be supplied; the rest proceeded to the trains camp. Camp would be made with wagons, less water and two mess supply wagons, in column of sections at a distance of 27 yards. Upon the formation of column of sections, each alternate man dismounted. These men assembled to place a picket line in front of each section, while the other men looked after the animals. The picket lines being in place, animals were unharnessed and tied to the line. By this time cargo wagons sent to



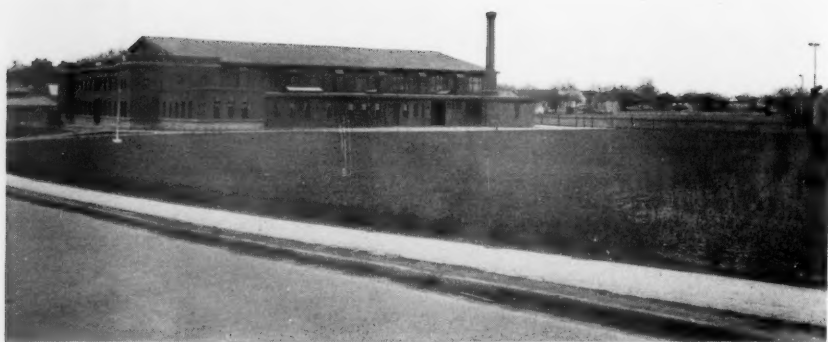
HARNESS AND SADDLE OF SECTION CHIEF. DISPLAY FOR FIELD INSPECTION



LIEUT.-COL. M. G. HALLIDAY, Q. M. C.
Commanding First Cavalry Division Trains



WATERING AT JOHN POOL DAM



ROCHESTER CAVALRY ARMORY
(Showing Drill Grounds in Rear)



PARTIAL VIEW OF STABLES OF ROCHESTER CAVALRY

FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION AT MANEUVERS

other parts of camp to be unloaded were returning, and as fast as they came in they took their places in their sections, unharnessed and tied to the picket lines. Upon unharnessing, all men were required to place their harness on the wagon tongues in the following manner: Wheel harness on part of pole nearest wagon; then lead harness near the other end of pole; collars hung on the off-side hame, leaving surface exposed to the air, with top of collars buckled, to facilitate inspection.

During the time the unharnessing was being done some of the mounted men, together with the cooks, cared for the cook-wagon and water-wagon animals, unloaded the field range, and set up the kitchen tent flies. Each section of each wagon company had its separate mess. The Pack Train, Headquarters, and Veterinary Detachment messed with one of these.

An hour was now spent in putting hay on the picket lines, grooming animals, and cleaning harness, after which all animals were taken to water, one section at a time. An officer was detailed to see that animals were properly watered. Each wagon company carried canvas water troughs, which were put down at the source of water, generally tank cars at the railroad. Only two camps were made where water was not obtainable in this way.

A number of water kegs holding five gallons each were carried suspended from the rear axle of escort wagons for a reserve water supply, and had the command been away from other water these kegs would have come into use. After animals were watered they were tied back on the picket line and given oats in nose-bags. After that came supper for the men, the cooks having had ample time for work while the animals were being cared for. Hay was again put out for the animals, and a picket line guard established for the night. The above was the daily program of making camp, except when a loading base for supplies was reached, and then all cargo wagons were diverted from the column on arrival and loaded before being brought into camp. On these occasions the picket lines were put up by the mounted men not assisting in the loading, with the help of the drivers of the trains supply wagons. At loading bases other troops drew forage direct from the dumps, which saved the trains from having to load and deliver at the same camp, and although the loading took more time than the discharge of cargo, camp was established in about the same time at loading places as at other times.

In the morning, while on the march, it was the first duty of the men after reveille to feed oats in nose-bags filled the night before. The men then ate before taking the nose-bags off and filled the bags for the noon halt. All animals were again taken to water and then harnessed. Picket lines were taken down by mounted and extra men. The time just before leaving was taken up by the police of camp. The average time taken from reveille to taking up the march was one hour and a half, but this time might have been cut from twenty to thirty minutes, had water been nearer, and with no delays at water points, owing to the presence of other troops.

The wagon company was allowed one field wagon for each section, one wood wagon per section, and the water wagon. The rest of the wagons were

(Continued on page 279)

The Rochester Cavalry

(Headquarters Second Squadron and Troop F, 101st Cavalry, N. Y. N. G.)

BY

Second Lieutenant WILLIAM H. MARKS, 101st Cavalry

IT IS the purpose of this article to enumerate and explain methods which have been used during the past six years to build up a cavalry outfit, financially as well as in other ways. The organizations that are mentioned were selected primarily because they have a more or less successful record as military units and because they have proved that, although facilities play a very important part in the efficiency of a military organization, much can be done without them.

LOCATION

To account for the generous amount of space that is later devoted to the facilities enjoyed by Squadron Headquarters and Troop F, 101st Cavalry, however, it is better to state at the outset that these organizations, which are housed in one armory at Rochester, N. Y., are possessed of an ideal location and excellent appointments. It was thought necessary to explain the military layout because improvements have gone hand in hand with the military development of the units.

GROWTH

Troop F and Squadron Headquarters have experienced a remarkable rejuvenation during the last six years. They are a growth from old Troop H, 1st New York Cavalry, which was organized in 1912 by the grace of city authorities in setting aside a part of the water works stables to be used as stables for the few horses that were bought by the troopers. There were few troopers, too, and for an armory they had nothing more than what was formerly the New York State Industrial School. Needless to say, facilities were limited.

Then came the war. With a few months' service on the Mexican border as its only field experience, the troop went out in 1917 and was promptly changed into a machine-gun unit. The organization saw service in France, lost a number of its personnel, and was mustered out in 1919. In the meantime several units had been housed in the old home of the troop in Rochester. There were a few horses left, a few middle-aged men, and a handful of young recruits, who had determined that they would at least don a uniform during the course of the war.

Very few of the former members of the troop re-enlisted after serving in the World War; so that the work of rebuilding the troop was taken up by a handful of former troopers, who took an interest in the organization and fell to in earnest to reorganize it. During the war the State appropriated sufficient funds to permit the purchase of a strip of land ideally located for cavalry work and the erection of a shell of an armory.

THE ROCHESTER CAVALRY

NEW BLOOD

It was at this time that the two men whose efforts have played such a large part in the development of Troop F re-enlisted as privates. Their advancement was rapid, until at the present time Major Kenneth C. Townson is commander of the second squadron of the 101st Cavalry and Captain Stalham S. Baker is directing the training of Troop F. Both officers served with the 310th Cavalry at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., during the World War.

Major Townson and Captain Baker had very definite ideas as to how a National Guard cavalry unit should be handled—a fortunate circumstance, as it happened, for not long after they had re-enlisted the officers who were in command were compelled to relinquish their military activities because of business reasons, and Major Townson, then first sergeant, was commissioned first lieutenant and assigned to command the troop. Shortly afterward Captain Baker was commissioned second lieutenant.

POLICIES

Certain policies have been pursued unswervingly since Major Townson and Captain Baker assumed leadership. Favoritism of any nature was immediately eliminated. It was reasoned that privates who were confident that their efficiency would be rewarded and non-commissioned officers who realized that they could earn a commission when there was a vacancy would make the best soldiers. The results of this policy are best attested by the fact that of the eleven officers assigned to Squadron Headquarters and Troop F at the present time nine were once privates in the troop. The two who were not are the squadron doctor and squadron veterinarian.

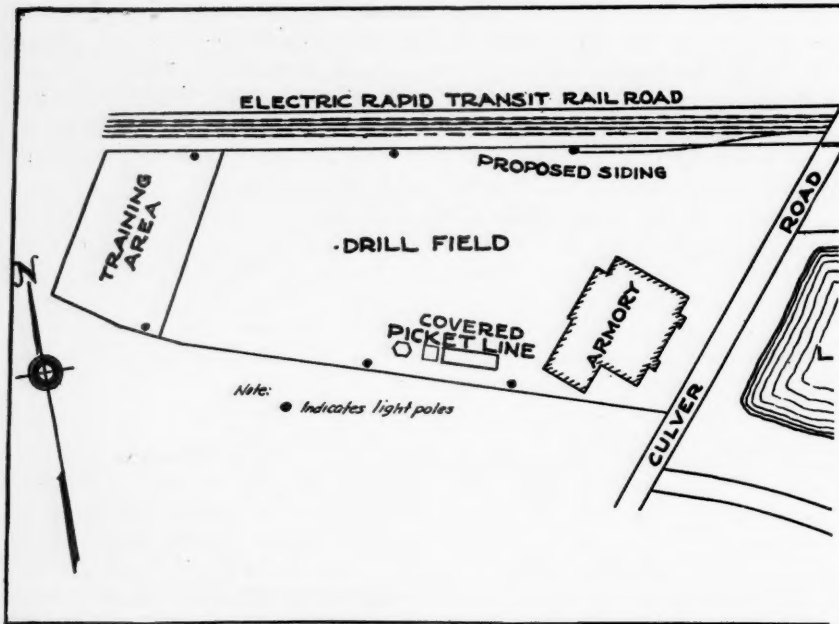
There is one exception to the efficiency basis of promotion. When there is little to choose between the abilities of two men, the one who is more popular with the men usually has been selected. This exception has been seldom exercised.

In addition to rewarding ability when it was displayed, it always has been the aim of the officers to encourage initiative and aggressiveness. The ways in which this has been done are too numerous to mention in full, but several are worthy of note. One—perhaps the easiest and most important—is the simple expedient of unexpectedly giving subordinates command of platoons and the troop, a practice that has been followed in the Rochester units for years. Another has been to appoint different troopers each year to chairmanships of standing and special committees to arrange troop sports and activities. Still another method has been to encourage troopers to become especially proficient in some particular line of military duty. Sometimes a trooper's confidence in himself, even if it extends only to the use of one of the weapons of the mounted service, has proved to be the touchstone that was necessary to quicken his whole military character.

MILITARY ORGANIZATION

It has also been a stern policy of the commanders to impress upon the men that the National Guard is primarily a military organization. By this it is not

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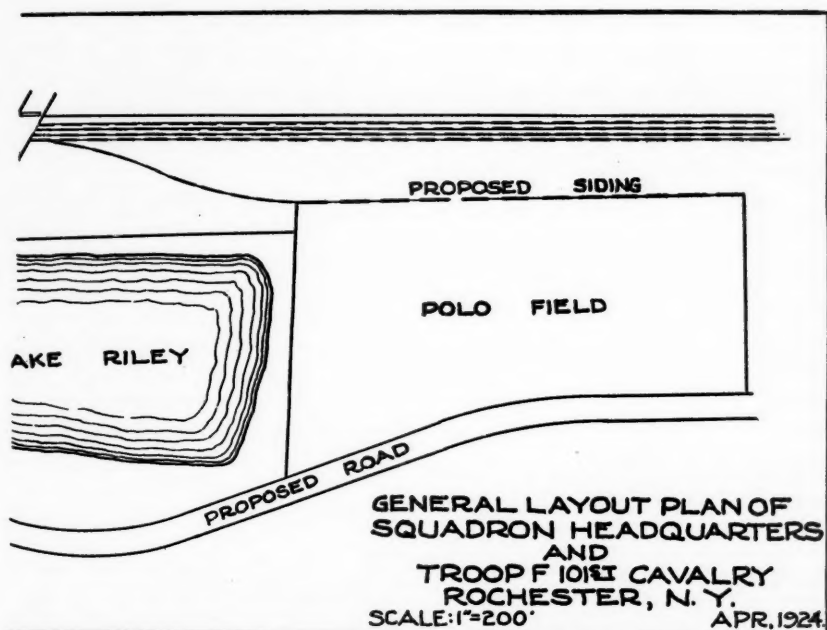
meant that good fellowship has been frowned upon. A large share of the success of the units, on the contrary, has been due to the enthusiasm and morale that has resulted from proper supervision of athletics, social functions, and the like. But the men have been strongly impressed with the distinction between the military and the social. They have come to realize that drill hours are business hours, and to expect corresponding relaxation after the last formation has been dismissed. Relations between the officers and men are friendly, to say the least, and it is a matter of pride with the commissioned personnel that the troopers do not hesitate to come to them about personal difficulties as well as military affairs.

RECRUITING

Recruiting, recognized from the first as one of the most important activities of the troop, is accomplished in a simple but effective manner. The recruiting committee, composed of First Sergeant Harry Rosenberg and three troopers, early decided that the most practicable method of gaining new men when needed was to appeal to the troopers themselves. A rule was established that no man would be accepted unless he was proposed and vouched for by a trooper in good standing. A formal waiting list was dispensed with and in its stead a system was adopted whereby a man who wanted to join the troop, but was unable to do so because of the lack of an existing vacancy, was allowed to serve with the troop as a regular trooper until a vacancy occurred.

When a recruit is indorsed he is interviewed by an officer designated for that purpose. This interview is held to explain to the prospective trooper

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just what his obligations will be and what will be expected of him. Next follows the formal oath of service, and then the recruit is introduced to the troop at the next meeting of the civil association. The recruit serves in the recruit squad and stays there until he is judged competent to assume the duties of a private. Throughout his early training he finds that the greatest stress is placed on horsemanship, discipline, and morale.

DRILL ATTENDANCE

Many different ways of impressing troopers with the necessity of attending drill regularly have been tried. The ultimate decision was that morale contained the solution of this problem, it being argued that the troopers would come to drill if they found it interesting. However, despite the generally excellent attendance the units have enjoyed during the last six years, there has been no lack of trouble with the inevitable slackers. Troop punishment, usually consisting of manual labor on nights other than drill nights, has been found effective. Court-martials have been tried in extreme cases, and in a comparatively recent instance transformed a man from utter worthlessness to anything but that. On the whole, however, recourse to military law has not been found advisable. Perhaps the most efficient method of assuring good attendance has been the use of the troop truck and a squad of men under a non-commissioned officer to pick up the stragglers. This "mopping up" party is always courteous, but always insistent. Moreover, it is usually successful in its missions.

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ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

The administrative organization of the units is three-fold: There is the civil association, a corporation known as the Rochester Cavalry Troops, Inc., and a Discipline Committee. Each of these branches has its distinct field of jurisdiction and activity; each has its head and co-operating committees and members; each is responsible to one central authority.

CIVIL ASSOCIATION

The civil association is composed of all members of the troop, who have equal voting power regardless of military rank. It is headed by regularly elected officers and provided with the usual business committees of a civil organization. This association is empowered to transact the routine business of recruiting, entertaining, collecting dues, arranging for exhibitions, and settling accounts with tradespeople with whom debts have been contracted. A recruit automatically becomes a member of the civil association when he joins either the troop or the headquarters detachment. Dues are one dollar a month.

ROCHESTER CAVALRY TROOPS, INC.

It was necessary to incorporate another body, known as the Rochester Cavalry Troops, Inc., to engage legally in horse renting as a gainful business and to relieve officers and troopers of the responsibility of debts incurred in running the organization. The corporation is incorporated for \$5,000 under the laws of the State of New York, and has its own president, treasurer, and directors, all officers of the troop or headquarters. This body has transacted all of the buying, selling, and renting of organization-owned horses. Every member of the troop or headquarters is a stockholder in this corporation.

DISCIPLINE COMMITTEE

The Discipline Committee, composed of seven enlisted men, whose identity is not known to the officers of either organization, was formed at the request of and by the men themselves. The function of the committee is to observe, consider, and pass judgment on any enlisted man in either the troop or headquarters who is negligent, discourteous, unmilitary, slovenly, or detrimental to the good name and efficiency of the units in any way. The committee may punish offenders in any manly way that is not cruel or dangerous, and in extreme cases may suggest further punishment by the officers under military law. Extreme care has been exercised in the selection and purchase of the eighty mounts now owned by the Rochester cavalry units. Both the troop and headquarters are fully mounted, the former since 1919 and the latter since it was transferred from Buffalo to Rochester, in 1921. The selection, purchase, and sale of the troop horses always have fallen to Captain Baker. The task of buying 150 horses over a period of four years, particularly when it is considered that often it was necessary to range far and wide to secure horses of good cavalry type of bay color and at a reasonable price, was

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one which called for no mean business ability and no shallow knowledge of horses. The present horses of the units, except those loaned by the Government, were drawn from the Genesee Valley, Texas, and the Middle West. Very few blooded mounts are owned by the units—a situation that is hoped to be remedied shortly.

CARE OF HORSES

As to the care of the horses, it can be said that their sleek appearance and general soundness are evident to the experienced eye. They are groomed and exercised daily, shod, and groomed with a vacuum machine once a month, and allowed to run free in pasture once a year. In the winter the riding hall is used as a corral, and in the summer the inclosed drill field serves that purpose. The training of the mounts is well supervised by Stable Sergeant Raymon Thrasher, as numerous ribbons won at the Rochester Horse Show, the Avon Horse Show, and other smaller shows testify.

RIDING FACILITIES

The beneficial or detrimental effect of location, terrain, and appointments on the success of any military organization is admittedly extremely important. In this respect the Rochester units are exceptionally fortunate. The armory is situated on the southeastern outskirts of the city, in the finest residential section. Across the road a dirt bridle path leads through a city park to the country beyond. Shady lanes, woods, and fine country roads may be reached almost immediately after one leaves the armory, stretching to the east and south for many miles. Three towns are within two hours' riding, and at each town may be procured dinners worthy of an appetite sharpened by hours in the saddle, served delectably and well. The surrounding country is flat or slightly rolling, except for a few hills, whose sandy sides afford excellent opportunity to train green horses to slide.

DRILL GROUNDS

In the rear of the armory is a seven-acre lighted drill field. The flood-lighting system, installed by the County of Monroe in 1919 at great expense, has proved of inestimable value in permitting outside mounted drilling at night, and is believed to be one of the very few such systems in existence. It consists of powerful electric lights set on concrete poles 45 feet high, which are distributed to the best advantage around the field. The drill field itself is 1,000 feet long and 450 feet wide.

ARMORY

The armory building is comfortable and commodious. On the ground floor, fronting on Culver road, are the assembly room, locker rooms, mess hall, and shower baths, which, with the stables and engine room on the right and left, form the three sides of the riding hall. Directly across the riding hall from the front entrance, a large door opens onto the drill field. Upstairs are the officers' quarters and offices, from which three doors open to the balcony that

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overlooks the riding hall. The balcony was but recently completed. It seats 200 persons.

The stables and saddle rooms are complete in every detail. The stalls are 120 in number, arranged facing each other in eight rows, and separated by iron partitions and wire screens. Each stall is equipped with a stationary feed box and a collapsible hay container. Along the entrance of the stalls run manure alleys two inches deep. Six watering troughs are placed conveniently around the stables, which are well lighted and ventilated. Above the stables are the storage rooms and forage loft.

One saddle room and two small ones keep one armory employee busy all through the day. The troop saddle room is equipped with two rows of saddle pegs that encircle the room. The saddle pegs are made of cast iron wide enough to permit the saddles to rest on the bars, and each is equipped with enough hooks to accommodate complete saddle equipment. The saddles are cleaned once daily. The two smaller saddle rooms, equipped in a similar manner, are used to house the saddles of Headquarters Detachment and of officers.

HORSES

The horses are bought and maintained by the revenue secured by renting them out to civilians by the hour and month. Civilian riding classes are encouraged for the express purpose of teaching patrons how to ride and handle cavalry horses correctly. The monthly contract system was originated principally to lessen the tendency of the horses to become spoiled through the different handling of different riders. The success of this system, which permits a civilian to have the exclusive use of a horse, except when the mount is used for military duty, for twenty dollars a month, is undoubted and is becoming increasingly popular with both armory officers and rental patrons.

SPORTS

Military and purely recreational sports have been found to be of great benefit to the esprit de corps of both organizations, not only to increase the aggressive spirit so necessary to good cavalymen, but to sharpen the interest of the men in physical activities of all kinds. Every fortnight mass games are played by the troopers after drill, under supervision of an officer, sometimes mounted and sometimes dismounted, and about once in three months a night is devoted to a regular program of sports and contests, which the friends of the troopers are invited to witness. After the sports, there are dancing and refreshments. Many eligible recruits are attracted in this manner.

EQUITATION

From the first snowfall until shortly before the annual encampment a special equitation class of twenty men rides weekly under the supervision of the sergeant instructor. Sergeant Walter Vrooman, the instructor, who has been with the troop four years, puts the class through a progressive schedule

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that is interesting and hard. His willingness, efficiency, and co-operation during his sojourn with the Rochester troops have been cause for gratification on the part of the commanders.

POLO

Polo has not yet become generally favored by the troopers, although there are about ten men, mostly officers of the troop and headquarters and reserve officers, who play three times a week, in a city park, from spring until fall. The Rochester Polo Club was represented in the southern tournament of the United States Polo Association held in April at Camden, S. C.

The annual banquet and annual dance of the units are held in the spring and fall and are purely social affairs.

Still further contemplated improvements in the facilities at the armory include a new polo field, now under process of construction directly across from the armory, and the location of a subway station and freight siding at the armory. The latter are part of a new subway system now being built by the city. When the sidings are completed it will be possible to load forage, equipment, and horses on trains at the armory.

First Cavalry Division Trains at Maneuvers Sept.-Oct., 1923

(Continued from page 271)

loaded with cargo. The average load of forage was six sacks of oats weighing 160 pounds, each laid flat on the bed, and eighteen bales of hay, well lashed under the bows. Wagon covers were used with this load. A wood load consisted of seven-eighths of a cord. Pack-mules carried two sacks of oats or three bales of hay.

During the period of maneuvers and marches to and from maneuver area the pack-trains were not required to operate in any territory over which wagon and motor transportation could not pass, except in one instance, when targets were carried into the mountains for placement by the engineers. It is the opinion of the author that the necessity for the pack-trains is rapidly disappearing in large cavalry commands, owing to the improvement and increase of roads and the means of transportation. The relatively small amount of cargo carried, as against the large number of animals, with a total cargo capacity of a pack-train, 12,000 pounds, exclusive of their equipment, makes an expensive means of transportation. The number of mules required for a pack-train (64) would furnish teams (4 lines) for 16 wagons having a cargo capacity of 44,240 pounds. Pack-trains are now mainly useful for service with detached units in mountainous country.

Enter the 1924 Colorado Endurance Ride

A Plan for a Test in the Combat Leadership of Small Cavalry Units*

BY

First Lieutenant WOODBURY F. PRIDE, 9th Cavalry

I. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

OBVIOUSLY the work of a corporal commanding a squad of eight men, one unit, cannot be compared with the performance of a captain commanding a troop of 127 men, divided into four units, one of which, the machine rifle platoon, is quite different in organization and employment from the rifle platoons. Likewise, the handling of a squad, platoon, and troop cannot be compared on a common basis.

If it is desired that squads, platoons, and troops compete, it will be necessary to divide the test into three classes: A, B, and C. It will not be necessary to change the conditions of the test.

The tactical principles involved in the third phase apply with equal force to a squad, platoon, or troop.

II. NAME OF TEST

It is recommended that the test be called "The Mosby Test." No other American cavalryman has shown greater ingenuity, initiative, and daring in the actual leading of small units.

III. ELIGIBILITY OF COMPETITORS

(a) If the test contains one class, any captain or lieutenant of cavalry of the Army of the United States shall be eligible.

(b) If the test be divided into three classes it should be as follows:

Class A—Troops of cavalry. To be commanded by captains or lieutenants.

Class B—Platoons. To be commanded by lieutenants or sergeants.

Class C—Squads. To be commanded by corporals.

(c) Either sergeants or lieutenants may command platoons, depending upon which of the two actually acts as platoon leader within the organization of which the platoon is a part.

(d) Lieutenants or captains may command troops, depending upon the officer to whom command of the troop is assigned by higher authority.

(e) A competitor may not enter or command more than one unit in the test.

(f) A unit may be commanded by several different competitors during the test.

(g) If the competitor is on duty with an organization of the Regular Army or National Guard, in which he actually exercises command over a unit of

*This essay was awarded the second prize in the recent prize essay contest.—EDITOR.

TEST IN COMBAT LEADERSHIP

appropriate size (see III, *b, c, d*) in the ordinary performance of his duties, he will enter both himself and his unit.

(*h*) If the competitor be of the Regular Army or National Guard, and otherwise eligible (see III, *a, b*), but is on such duty that he does not exercise command in the ordinary performance of his duties, he may enter the test and will be assigned a unit to command in Phase 3.

(*i*) Reserve officers or non-commissioned officers of the Enlisted Men's Reserve will be assigned units to command in Phase 3.

(*k*) First sergeants and other non-commissioned officers above the rank of duty sergeant will be excluded from competition, as there is no command appropriate to their grades.

IV. PLACE OF HOLDING TEST—JUDGES

(*a*) First there should be regimental tests. The judges to be preferably of field rank, three in number, selected by the regimental commander.

(*b*) The winners of the various regimental tests within any corps area would compete at a time and place to be designated by the Corps Area Commander. The competing units might rendezvous at the place of competition by marching, thus decreasing the expense involved. The judges for the Corps Area Test to be cavalry officers selected by the Corps Area Commander.

(*c*) The winners of the Corps Area Tests would be entered in the National Test, to be held under the supervision of the Chief of Cavalry, and at a time and place to be designated by that office.

In the event that funds are not available for transportation of units, competitors eligible for the National Test might be sent to some centrally located point where cavalry is stationed (as Fort Riley, Kansas) and be assigned a unit to command in Phase 3. Units might be transported by marching, at their own expense or by popular subscription.

V. CONDITIONS OF THE TEST

Any horse may be ridden by competitors.

The First Phase

Equipment—Uniform, regulation for season. Competitor armed with saber and pistol.

Horse equipment—Optional.

Course—5 miles long. Competitors to take course individually.

The first two miles will be across country over a route unknown to the competitor, but which shall be plainly marked by flags and contain the following:

Three jumps between 3 feet 6 inches and 3 feet 8 inches in height and a maximum width of 3 feet.

Three ditches between 7 feet and 8 feet wide, with perpendicular sides and at least 3 feet deep.

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Two pistol targets (standing silhouette).

Two saber heads.

On completion of the two-mile ride the competitor will leave his horse and saber, but will continue to wear his pistol. He will be handed a map and directed to proceed to some obscure point one mile away. This point will be indicated on the map by a small circle enclosing the point. Competitor may proceed to this point by any route, but entire mile must be covered on foot.

Upon completing one mile on foot, competitor is given another horse and map, and directed to ride two miles to finish. Finish will be indicated on map as above. This two miles should contain no artificial obstacles, but should be laid over the most difficult terrain available.

Scoring:

A. First two miles.

Third refusal or runoff at any obstacle Elimination

Failure to score three hits on the four targets Elimination
(Either two hits with pistol and piercing one head with saber or piercing two heads with saber and scoring one hit with pistol.)

Failure to finish two miles in ten minutes or less Elimination

B. Failure to cover one mile on foot in twelve minutes or less

from time of completing first two miles Elimination

C. Failure to complete last two miles in twelve minutes or less

from time of completing one mile on foot Elimination

The Second Phase

Who are eligible—All not eliminated in First Phase.

Equipment—Uniform, regulation for season.

Horse equipment—Optional.

Conditions—A night ride of approximately forty miles over a course unknown to the competitor.

The competitors will be assembled on the night of the ride and each will be issued a sealed envelope containing four numbered messages and a Geological Survey map of the vicinity. The maps each have indicated on them four stations, numbered serially. Each of the messages has a corresponding number. The competitor will be required to deliver the numbered messages to the station of corresponding number and in the order 1, 2, 3, 4.

After each competitor has been issued his envelope and the general rules of this Phase explained by the judges, a signal will be given by the starter, from which signal time for this Phase will be taken.

At any time after the starting signal has been given, competitors may open their envelopes, study their maps and go to the stables where their horses are kept, where each will saddle and bridle his own horse and start the ride.

There will be a detail at each of the four stations to check in messages.

Each message delivered will bear the signature of the competitor.

TEST IN COMBAT LEADERSHIP

Time for this Phase will close seven hours from the time of the starting signal.

Scoring:

- Failure to deliver any message at its proper station and in correct sequence Elimination
- Failure to finish ride within prescribed time limit Elimination
- Horses of all competitors, not otherwise eliminated, will be ridden by their riders before the judges 36 hours after close of ride.
- Failure of any competitor to show that his horse is in serviceable condition 36 hours after close of ride Elimination

The Third Phase

Who are eligible—All not eliminated in First and Second Phases.

Equipment—Full field equipment for officers and men, including rations and forage. No vehicles with troops and only normal amount of pack transportation.

Conditions—A tactical situation will be prepared containing the following points:

- (a) Competing unit is in enemy territory.
- (b) Hostile cavalry and air service are active in the vicinity.
- (c) Mission, to proceed to some point 25 to 35 miles away.

(The important point in assignment of mission is that unit competing must get to the point indicated—it cannot turn back.)

At any time after first five miles have been covered a meeting engagement will be simulated between two cavalry forces of nearly equal size.

At any time thirty minutes after first meeting engagement a second will be simulated, force encountered to be infantry. Infantry to exceed cavalry in ratio of 1½ to 1.

At any time desired after the second meeting engagement it may be assumed unit has reached its objective, and it will be required to go into camp. It will be emphasized that the camp is for one night in enemy territory. Actual camp-site to be selected by competitor, the judges merely indicating the general vicinity or that unit may go into camp any time after passing a certain point.

Scoring:

A. Orders as issued by competitor for initiating march will be scored for technique and tactical principles as follows:

Technique	2 points
Tactics	8 points
<hr/>	
Total	10 points

B. For the first five miles the following points will be scored:

March discipline	5 points
Gaits	5 points

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Condition of equipment (whether loose, falling off, properly adjusted,
attention paid to adjustment at halts) 2 points
Security measures adopted, including reconnaissance 8 points

Total 20 points

C. For the first meeting engagement the following will be scored:

Orders (given promptly, clearly, show aggressive spirit) 10 points
Tactics (illustrate aggressiveness, use of maximum force at important
point, keep objective in mind, simplicity, security, use of mobility
and shock, attack carried out vigorously and in manner to win,
leaders leading their units) 15 points

Total 25 points

D. For the second meeting engagement the following will be scored:

Orders, same as in C, above 10 points
Tactics, same as in C, above, and in addition actions must be such that
competitor's unit is enabled to get through or around enemy and
continue on its mission 15 points

Total 25 points

E. Camping. The following points will be scored:

Selection of camp-site with reference to water, sanitation, security
afforded by terrain against terrestrial and aerial observation and
surprise, defensive possibilities of camp-site 5 points
Security measures adopted. Includes security groups posted and
orders issued to provide for entire command in case of attack 10 points
Care of men and animals 5 points

NOTE: All through this Phase the following should be borne in mind:
Does the leader actually lead? In combat situations, does he inspire by his
example? In camp, does he look to the comfort of his men first and his own
last?

The Winner—The competitor who makes the highest total score in Phase 3.

VI. PRIZES

(a) For winning individual a suitably engraved gold medal or loving cup.
If test be divided into three classes, as in III (b), medal or cup to show class.

(b) Similiar prizes for second and third place.

(c) For winning unit. Prize money to be divided among men as follows:

1. Squad—equally among members.

2. Platoon—divided or spent as men desire.

3. Troop—organization to be presented with suitably inscribed shield or
banner. Money to troop fund to be spent as men desire. The following are
suggestions: radio equipment, player piano, pool tables, or other equipment
for recreation room.

The Preston System of Identifying Horses and Mules

BY

Major C. L. SCOTT
Remount Service, Quartermaster Corps

WHAT IS AN ANIMAL?

DOES any one know why the Army persists in referring to horses and mules as "animals"? There are almost countless numbers of animals, such as the cat, the dog, the cow, etc. Even in the Army we have as public animals the horse, the mule, the dog (in Alaska), the cow (in Medical Department), the ox, and the carabao (in Quartermaster's Corps). When we mean a horse or a mule, we should call it properly by its class name. In discussing the old descriptive card and hoof brands, I will refer only to the horse, whereas the general defects in the old system will apply equally to the mule.

PRINCIPLE OF PRESTON SYSTEM

A board of officers appointed by the War Department has made over a year of thorough study and many experiments of the Preston System of identifying horses and mules and has recommended its adoption. As a detailed description of the system will be published if it is adopted by the War Department, it will not be necessary to explain the system in detail herein. Only a general description of it is given.

Under the Preston System, each horse (and mule) is given a serial number or symbol, consisting of a letter and three figures. The serial number is branded on the left side of the neck, in 2-inch letters, close up to the mane. No other horse in the Army has this same brand, and the brand for this particular horse remains permanent and is positive identification throughout its military service. Example of brands: A012, 0A12, 01A2, 012A.

This brand is further supplemented by a horse (and mule) register, which is established by filing the record card of each horse and mule in a property record book. The record card and method of handling is illustrated on next page.

Section 1 of this record card is made out in triplicate at time of purchase; original accompanies the horse wherever he goes; duplicate is filed at purchase point on local register; triplicate sent for file to Office of Quartermaster General, Remount Service, for Army Horse Register. Section 2 is filled out at time horse is issued to service. Section 3 is completed in organization and put on organization horse register.

When an animal dies or is separated from service, final disposition is noted on record card and same is withdrawn from file and mailed to Remount Service, Washington, D. C. (This requirement or report must be made before another horse will be issued to the organization concerned.

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HORSE (MULE) RECORD

Symbol : A000.
Class : Riding.

SECTION 1—General Description and Purchase Record

Color. Bay.	Sex. Gelding.	Ht. 15	Wt. 1,000	Yr. foaled 1909.	Breed. Half-bred.	Sire. Ashton.	Dam. Unknown.	Purch'd at Kan. City.	Date. 2/3/16.	By C. E. H.	Price. \$175.
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Remarks : Shipped to Fort Reno 6/4/16.

SECTION 2—Issue Record

Issued to 8th Cavalry.	At Fort Bliss.	Date. 5/6/16.	Remarks. Good polo prospect.
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SECTION 3—Service Record

Received : Date. 5/10/16.	From Reno.	Assigned to Troop F.	Named Frank.	Transfer. Troop E, 8th Cav.	Transfer.
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Remarks : Good polo pony.

Final separation from service and reason therefor : 6/10/25—Condemned and destroyed—ring bone left fore.

Upon receipt of the original record card of the horse on final disposition, the Remount Service notes same on triplicate copy, removes this record from the live to the dead file of the Quartermaster General's Office, and takes up the symbol for reassignment. The original record of the horse is then forwarded to the Veterinary Corps for use in obtaining data, keeping records, making studies, etc.

Note that the record card is concise, on one small sheet, and much simpler than the present descriptive card. It reduces the paper work of organizations because it is practically complete upon receipt in an organization. Section 3 only has to be filled out in organizations, and the record card is then filed in a property record book like other Quartermaster property. The horse (or mule) is then identified positively and permanently, the same as the pistol and the rifle now are, even though they are not as valuable as a horse.

The brand and the above record will do away with descriptive cards and hoof brands, thus saving both money and time in keeping both of these methods up, as is now done in each organization.

OPERATION OF HOOF BRANDING AND DESCRIPTIVE CARDS IN TIME OF PEACE

That the old system of hoof branding and descriptive cards did not serve as a method of identification, I think I can illustrate by my own experience in handling horses and mules in the Army.

(a) Upon first being commissioned, I joined a troop of cavalry and went to the stables to get acquainted with the horses of the troop. A large amount of information about the troop horses was obtained from the first sergeant and stable sergeant. There were some questions that they could not answer, and we sent for the descriptive cards of the troop. To my amazement, they gave us no information of any value. The bay horse with black points and a star, on the descriptive card that we were examining, could have been any one of a dozen horses. A horse whose hoof number was 12 and which was a bay gelding, age 6,

IDENTIFYING HORSES AND MULES

was shown on the descriptive card as a *black gelding*, age 10. The stable sergeant then happened to remember that some six months previously the black horse had been traded to the band for the bay horse. The descriptive card had not been traded nor corrected and the horse had only been given the number of the traded horse. A horse in the corral whose hoof number was 28 had no descriptive card in the troop. Investigation disclosed that the blacksmith, in renewing the number upon shoeing, thought that the 28 was a 23 and had so branded the horse.

(b) Later I went with my regiment to foreign service in the Philippine Islands. The horses which I received from the troop which I relieved were duly transferred and the number receipted for was correct. Some days later, upon checking the horses with the descriptive cards, we could not plainly distinguish the hoof brands and could make nothing out of the descriptive cards. The personnel of the old troop was not there to tell us. The result was that we discarded all the old descriptive cards and made new ones for all horses in the troop. Upon returning to the United States, two years later, in taking over another troop, the same thing happened.

(c) At times I have put what was known as a useless horse before an inspector. His sick record in the troop would be examined and would show only a few days of sickness. The inspector would order him retained in the service. Investigation later would disclose that the horse in question had been in Troop E, had a long sick record, and was useless. He was then palmed off to Troop G and was still useless. In turn, he had found his way to my troop, as useless as ever. Each time he had been transferred he lost his identity and started a new record in the troop which he joined. In the veterinary hospital he had been recorded as #9E, and then as #50G, and then later as #20F. That he was the same horse, there was no means of determining unless the veterinarian should happen to recognize him, and in the service the veterinarian changes as often as the horse.

(d) On many occasions I have gone to the stable and admired, we will say, a fine-looking old bay horse 20 years of age, who was gray and grizzled around the muzzle and eyes and who was still the best horse for field service in the troop. I have wished that he could talk and tell me where he was raised, how he was bred, and the service that he had seen. His descriptive card would show him a bay horse seven years old! The date of purchase would be unknown, his breeding would be unknown, everything would be unknown except his age, which would be known incorrectly!

This brings me to a point brought out among civilians. You ask them how old a horse is. They will say, "He was foaled in such and such a year." In the Army a horse's age is recorded, say, as seven on the descriptive card, under the heading "Age," and it stays that way if he lives 20 years. He starts seven and winds up at seven.

In substance, if we will frankly admit it, all of us who have been interested in our horses know that the descriptive card is valueless and a tiresome lot of paper work; that the hoof brand requires much time and labor; that the

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branding iron is expensive, and that the conditions I note above were and are general throughout the service. The only real records of our horses that we have are carried in the heads of the persons who know them.

DESCRIPTIVE CARDS AND HOOF BRANDS A FAILURE IN WAR

The World War came upon us in 1917. Practically all Regular Army officers who were on duty with divisions had to devote their time and attention to thousands of details—the training instructions, feeding, clothing, and handling of men, etc. No wonder they lost track of and could not keep up the horse and mule records. Few of those whom I saw thought of or had time to properly supervise the animals, let alone the records. Being in the Remount Service, my job was to study and furnish horses and mules and nothing else. From March, 1918, to June, 1920, I had opportunity to see our 30 camps and 30 Remount depots connected therewith and some 250,000 horses and mules. The following are some facts that I noted and recorded:

(a) At one camp, where I commanded a Remount Depot, the following is a typical illustration of hoof brands: A company would draw out a horse and brand him 28 on left fore foot and 1-D-62 on the right fore foot. This horse would get injured and have to be turned in to the Remount Depot for replacement. He would shortly recover, and then be issued again and get the brand 60 left fore, I. H. W. H. right fore. The organization would then leave camp, and the animal would go to another organization, and would be branded 80 left fore and A-B-17 right fore. After the second branding you could not identify him with the jumbled figures on his feet, and about the third branding the horse would need a year to grow new hoofs in front.

(b) As to identification in a depot which I commanded, a check of the horses and mules in the depot showed 102 *ahead*. A check in the division showed some organizations 20 horses and mules *ahead*. A check in the remainder of the organizations showed some 120 horses and mules *behind*. Surveys had cleared some officers, and others who were behind were waiting for a stray horse or mule to wander into their camp and thus make up their shortage. Some organizations one day would go ahead and the next day behind. Hoof numbers were generally illegible or so confused as to be of no value. Many of the horses' feet looked like Chinese puzzles. The whole horse-and-mule-question was jumbled up and organization commanders had neither the time nor the proper system to keep it straight.

Later I checked, or had check made, in 29 other camps and found the same condition existing to a more or less degree. I finally formed the conclusion that the descriptive cards and hoof brands were worse than useless. An organization could by hook or crook come into possession of a horse or mule, make out a descriptive card for him, hoof-brand him, and then have what was considered a positive proof of lawful possession. No positive record of issue was on file anywhere, as could be done by number (A012) under the Preston System.

IDENTIFYING HORSES AND MULES

BRANDING ANIMAL THE ONLY SOLUTION

Many will at once say that the work on the descriptive cards and with the hoof brands was not properly done. I admit this; yet I still claim that even when more than average attention was devoted to both the descriptive cards and the hoof brands they were not satisfactory. This was discovered at the Cavalry School, where we unquestionably have officers interested in horses and above the average in horse intelligence. Even at this school, with only 500 or 600 horses, it was not possible to keep them straightened out without the brand. Again, if you look into the question of handling horses and mules in large lots, you will find that the civilian who has devoted his life to the study of them, and whose personnel rarely shifts, has had to resort to one method of identification, and that is the *brand*. Branding is recognized as efficient as identification, on the ranch as well as in the high-class breeding establishments. The brand can be applied neatly and plainly without disfiguring the horse, as is demonstrated by civilian breeders of percheron and thoroughbred horses, and as had also been demonstrated at the Cavalry School and by the board in its experiments.

CONCLUSIONS

I submit herewith the conclusions arrived at by the Branding Board after over a year of study and experimentation and upon which the recommendations of adopting the Preston Branding System was made. I voice the desires of the board when I ask the service in general to give this new system of identification of horses and mules a reasonable amount of study and a fair trial. Do not condemn it offhand as a crazy innovation:

1. The board, after thorough study of the present system of identification of public animals, has reached the following conclusions:

(a) That the present system of identification is not efficient, either in time of peace or in time of war.

(b) That the branding of animals on the hoof is undesirable and injurious, particularly in time of war, when numerous shifts of animals between organizations must be made.

(c) That the present descriptive cards of animals give little aid in identification, are not accurate and reliable data, and entail an extensive amount of paper work.

(d) That a great saving can eventually be made to the government by eliminating all hoof-branding irons and descriptive cards that are now furnished to all organizations handling animals. If the Preston brand is carefully and properly applied at the time of purchase, it will need only occasional freshening up or renewal.

(e) That the present system of identification of animals is so unreliable as to afford little or no assistance to the Remount Service or the Veterinary Corps in the collection of valuable data in regard to animals of all classes.

2. The board, based upon the study of branding in all its phases and upon the different experiments conducted by the board for over a year, believes that the Preston System of Branding, with the brand properly and carefully applied, will accomplish the following purposes:

(Continued on page 311)

Indoor Polo in France, 1922-1923

BY

Major HAROLD M. RAYNER, Cavalry

SHORTLY after our arrival at the French Cavalry School at Saumur, France, for the 1922-1923 course, Majors Chamberlin, West, and I were invited to play polo with the school teams, and after a few days were each assigned one green and two trained ponies. Outdoor polo was played about twice a week until the rainy season, in December, forced us indoors.

One of the large riding halls was selected, and on polo days the surface was dampened and dragged, thus giving a fair playing surface. Our schedule permitted our playing about twice a week, and this play and constant stick work on the wooden horse improved our play and hitting.

It is of interest to note here that the installation of the wooden horse and the improvement of the play of the school team were due to Major J. K. Brown, Cavalry, U. S. A., during his course as a student in 1921-1922.

As an invitation had been received from the French Horse Show Society for our participation in the military tournament at Bordeaux in February, our definite line-up was decided on as follows: Major Rayner at No. 1, Major West at No. 2, Major Chamberlin at No. 3. This line-up was maintained throughout the entire year, after having been well tested in matches at the school.

At Bordeaux the play was "Indoor Polo," played out-of-doors on the Horse Show Grounds. A large playing surface was fenced off and a netting hung to a height of about ten feet, to keep the ball in play.

We participated, as a team, in only two matches, and individually on French teams, in three for instruction purposes. Our first match, against the 1st Hussards, was won by the score of 10 to 1, in a two-period game, but our second match, with the 2d Dragoons, was lost by the score of 7-6, as we allowed our adversaries 6 goals handicap in a two-period game.

From February to April we played as much as possible at Saumur, training our ponies, improving our team and stick-work, for we had been invited to enter an international match at the Grand Palais in Paris during our Easter vacation. In this match there were also entered an English 13-goal team, which had been playing all spring at Cannes, and a French civilian team from the Bagatelle Club, supposedly the best French indoor team.

After a conference between representatives of the three teams, it was decided to play matches of four periods of seven minutes each. At Major West's suggestion, no handicaps were to be allowed. A preliminary round robin of two-period matches was played to accustom players and horses to the inclosure and crowds. In this preliminary round we won from both the other teams, making the surprisingly large number of nine goals in one period against the English, who, up to that time, had been looked upon as easy winners.

In the finals we again defeated the English team by the score of 11-7, in a very hard match. It was slightly better team-work against a more or less

INDOOR POLO IN FRANCE, 1922-1923

individual play built around the English No. 3, Major Magor, a 6-goal man, who was dangerous at all times.

Our last match was with the French team, which we won by the score of 12-5, winning possession for one year of the Cachard Trophy*—a sculpture in bronze by Herbert Hazeltine—practically the French Indoor Polo championship trophy. This trophy must be won three times by a team to become its permanent possession.

The English team, by defeating the French team, won second place.

The next large tournament to which we were invited was that held at Vichy, from June 29-July 3. Several French regiments had entered teams and a Belgian cavalry team was also invited. Upon our arrival at Vichy we were informed, however, that we were to play only in exhibition games and not for the cup.

Our first match, against the 1st Hussards, was a three-period game, which was won by the score of 11-6½, allowing our adversaries 5 goals handicap. Our second match, against the 10th Dragoons, was also a three-period game, which we won by the score of 9½-6, allowing our adversaries 6 goals handicap. Our last match was won from this same team in a two-period game by the score of 6-4, allowing our adversaries 4 goals handicap.

The play for the cup resulted in a tie between the 1st Hussards and the Belgian team. This ended our season of indoor polo, which resulted in nine victories and one defeat—a record of which we felt proud, as we had always used, except at Paris, horses furnished by our adversaries.

Our impressions of the French play was that it was too slow and largely individual. Their ponies were well bred, hardy, and well suited to the indoor game, but full advantage was not taken of their speed, nor had sufficient attention been given to team play. But these defects are being overcome, since French writers have repeatedly drawn attention to the necessity of playing at top speed and as a team.

This game is widely encouraged in France, especially in the cavalry, as suitable terrain or riding halls are almost always available, and the results obtained from the fast riding and the quick thinking demanded by such a game are well known. Nearly all the regiments play it to learn the rudiments of polo, to train their ponies, and to try to qualify for the finals held at Paris each year.

The French Horse Show Society encourages it in every way by holding tournaments and giving trophies, because they realize that widespread polo creates a demand for better mounts, which is one of their aims. The public at large enjoys the game, as it can easily follow the play and see the ball.

The goal at which the French are aiming may be of interest to our polo players at home. It is, briefly, to arrive at the point where they can challenge the Americans and the English in outdoor and indoor matches; and it is towards this goal that the polo authorities are striving and making satisfactory progress.

*Photograph of this Bronze appeared in April, 1923, *Cavalry Journal*.

* The French Civilian Team won this trophy in April, 1924, in Paris.

The Spanish Cavalry Instruction Unit

BY

Major HAROLD THOMPSON, Cavalry

ON BEING ordered to Spain last May to continue certain studies begun in the preceding summer at the University of Madrid (completed in addition to the following), the Chief of Cavalry's Office cordially supported the desire of the writer to be attached to a Spanish cavalry regiment. Through the requests of our military attaché, Major C. B. Hodges, U. S. A., and of interested Spanish General Staff officers, King Alfonso graciously permitted my assignment, and designated as the unit the Cavalry Instruction Group, King's Hussars, at Carabanchel.

On being gazetted, the unit orders stated that the American officer would be considered as an additional field officer of Hussars and of the unit, and, as thus recognized, I was permitted to perform the usual duties, garrison and field, and to serve as a member of various boards and on the unit tribunal, etc.—in all—a greatly appreciated opportunity to associate and serve with officers of the Royal Spanish Cavalry.

The Cavalry Instruction Unit at Carabanchel barracks was established by royal order of January 15, 1921, for purposes similar to the corresponding named infantry unit. These are, briefly, the formation of a separate tactical and administrative unit of the cavalry arm for experimenting and testing cavalry arms and equipment, carrying out tentative mounted exercises and proposed closed- and open-order formations prior to adoption; to demonstrate fire problems in collaboration with the Cavalry School of Fire (situated near by), and, in conjunction with the Infantry Instruction Unit and the Artillery School of Fire, to work out tactical problems and exercises for the High Command and the student field officers at the War College.

Despite the brief time since being organized, the unit has been steadily developing the objects mentioned, except for a short period while in the Melilla region, Morocco, August to November, 1921. In this period of the reconquest, as it is called, after the incidents of annual, the unit joined the advance cavalry of the punitive column of General Ruiz Trillo, and besides performing advance guard, reconnaissance, patrol, and convoy duties, it participated in the actions at Kandusi, Sbu-Sba, Arak Mesa, Dar Drius, and the important operation against Azib-el-Midar. In October the unit executed numerous demonstrations in field exercises and fire problems for group of staff officers and commissions from other arms. Its work completed here, it returned the 1st of November to take up anew and develop the phases outlined.

The decision to locate the unit of Carabanchel was due to the desire to have the different combat arms together, to take advantage of the varied terrain, the nearness of the rail-head and sources of supplies, and to certain climatic advantages.

The Carabanchel military reservation is three miles west of Madrid, on the Madrid-Portugal Highway, and is connected to the capital by the Madrid-

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Villa Prado Railroad. The reservation proper contains some 6,000 acres of rolling ground, traversed by several small streams and arroyos. The northern part is hilly and wooded. Bunch and prairie grass cover in large parts a fairly light, porous soil. The drainage is excellent. Besides the reservation proper, crown lands, parts of which are available for maneuvers, adjoin the reservation to the north, and by lease good terrain for exercises and practices have been acquired to the west and south, on which is the aviation camp of Cuatro Vientos. In all, the territory available for the troops is nearly as large as the Fort Riley Reservation. Among the climatic advantages may be mentioned the very clear atmosphere, due to the high altitude of the central plateau; practically open winters, thus permitting all-year-round work; good drainage, which easily absorbs the spring rains, and absence from the extreme heat experienced in the capital during July and August.

The troops stationed here are the Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry Schools of Fire (school troops), a regiment of sappers, the Infantry Instruction Unit (a battalion), and the unit in question, the Cavalry Instruction Group.

The reservation has been used by troops for several centuries. All arms of the garrison troops of Madrid make use of the target ranges in that season; otherwise the unit groups and schools have a free run of the reservation. For administrative purposes, the units are considered to be a part of the Madrid province and under its Captain General, and also under the military governor of the capital. Commanding officers of the units referred to, under the supervision of the senior, arrange their respective training programs jointly, so as to avoid interference and overlapping.

In the formation of the Cavalry Instruction Group (or unit) it was determined to organize the group as a demi-regiment, which, in the Spanish cavalry is both a tactical and an administrative unit, viz., a lance squadron, a saber squadron, and a machine-gun squadron (with communication and demolition elements). By law regiments in the Peninsula are composed of four lance or saber squadrons, one machine-gun squadron, and one depot squadron.

As a matter of fact, the organization of the squadrons differs slightly from that of the regular line squadrons. This difference, which includes reserve mechanics, ammunition men, etc., is one of the details, in keeping with the organization changes, of the functions of the unit.

The King is colonel of the group, but actual command is exercised by the lieutenant-colonel, Sanz Balza.

One major, the administrative field officer (*comandante mayor*), is responsible for all administrative work and the interior regimen of the squadrons. He also has, with his assistants (captains) duties of the personnel adjutant and some of the adjutant's functions. The other major, or tactical field officer (*Jefe de Armas*), commands the three squadrons, is responsible for all training plans, drills, tactical exercises, stable management, and equipment. Both field officers, under the lieutenant-colonel, are given a wide range of responsibility. In a regular line regiment the two remaining majors would each com-

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mand a demi-regiment, their duties being largely tactical. In this unit the duties of the two field officers never appeared to overlap.

Referring to the other officers, the senior captain is the group adjutant, functions directly under the commanding officer, and is the liaison agent between the majors and the lieutenant-colonel. One captain is assistant to the administrative field officer and is quartermaster; another captain, also this major's assistant, acts as disbursing officer.

The captain quartermaster is property officer for all unit field property and reserve equipment. He is assisted by a warrant officer and a property corporal in the issues and in the care of stock records. In general, worn or damaged equipment is turned in for new, the former being sold or destroyed, as the inspector orders.

The other captains command the 1st and 2d lance and saber squadrons and the machine-gun squadron. One surgeon (captain) and two veterinarians (captain and lieutenant) and a chaplain are permanently assigned the unit. Ten lieutenants serve with the troops.

Two civilians, master armorer and the saddler, are also assigned. These men, graduates of the army technical schools for their crafts, have assimilated rank of warrant officer. They receive scale rates of pay according to their rating (1st, 2d, or 3d class) and length of service and are subject to military regulations and processes.

The non-commissioned officer staff is limited: one warrant officer, assistant to the adjutant; one warrant officer, assistant to the quartermaster; one sergeant, clerk for the tactical field officer, and one property corporal, for captain quartermaster. In addition, clerks, not exceeding four, are detailed from the squadrons for duties under the administrative field officer. The medical department details one private for each squadron. The warrant officers and the sergeant are mounted and armed with pistol and saber; the property corporal is with the train and is armed with the pistol. The other detailed men, aside from the hospital corps men, are counted in the respective squadrons.

In squadron headquarters groups, all carry the carbine except the warrant officer; the latter, 1st-class private, and four 2d-class privates carry the saber, and the private, 1st class, carry the lance. The duties of this soldier and the four privates are those of messengers, liaison agents, etc.

As mentioned later, there is a distinction between horseshoers and blacksmiths. The former prepare the foot, do the fitting and actual shoeing (in addition, they are, as farriers, the veterinarians' assistants), whereas the blacksmiths do the forge-work only. Men are detailed as assistants to these two. Horseshoers stand regular drills and exercises.

Officers' personal orderlies (*asistentes*) are detailed permanently, one for each officer. They are required to successfully complete their recruit instruction and attend a stated minimum of drills thereafter. They contribute greatly to the efficiency of the individual officer. Regulations govern their rations, messing, etc.

Two teamsters are with the ration wagon and two with baggage and ammunition wagon; the remaining teamster and the cook are with the rolling

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kitchen. The 1st squadron (Hussars) carried two orderlies (for squadron headquarters group) as permanent barrack orderlies and three cyclists (carbine); the former are dismounted and carry the carbine, but it is understood that the addition of these men to existing tables of organizations is not certain. It is proposed, on the other hand, to add two pack-horses for reserve ammunition, upon taking the field.

In the machine-gun squadron it will be noted that this unit consists of two machine-gun sections (platoons), one communication section and one demolition section. The unit is complete in itself, despite the varied elements, and, with its adjacent lance squadrons, all constitutes the demi-regiment. In a line regiment the other two lance squadrons, together with the depot squadron, form the remaining demi-regiment.

ARMS

The Lance.—The weapon at present used by the unit and tentatively adopted by it in place of the regular issue one is the Argentine lance. The shaft, of a tough, whippy bamboo, is nine feet long, with a flat, spear-shaped head, 8 inches long, and a heavy, steel-shod butt-piece, ogival shape. There is a grip and a leather arm-thong about the middle. All the officers strongly favor this lance as against the issue type, which is a German model, with a browned steel shaft (hollow) and fluted throughout its length. The head is rigid, a drawn-out part of the shaft. The disadvantage of the former is a question of cost of making, as this kind of wood grows only in South America.

It is interesting to note that Spanish cavalry officers here are divided as to the merits of the saber and the lance. From observation of these two squadrons, employing both lance and saber, the men appeared to be more skilled in the use of the lance. Several troopers told the writer that they felt more confidence in their ability to handle the lance.

Saber.—This differs slightly from our issue saber, being about two inches longer. The sides are fluted, with one cutting edge, and the straight point. The guard and scabbard are of polished steel. The balance is excellent. Weight with scabbard, about six pounds.

Although the manual prescribes both cutting and thrusting exercises, the edge is preferred. The officers appeared to handle the saber very well, due to their predilection for the weapon and to their enthusiasm for the foils.

Pistol.—The new model pistol, Campo-Giro (Spanish ordnance manufacture), has just been issued to the machine-gun squadron and will be adopted by the arm. This weapon, caliber 9 millimeters, model 1916, is very similar to the Browning. It carries 9 cartridges, and is issued with one extra clip magazine. Captain Corrales praises it highly as to accuracy, ease of manipulation, and power of penetration. Record pistol practice was over when the writer joined.

This weapon is considered more from the point of view as a defensive one, and accordingly only certain classes are armed with it.

Carbine.—The cavalry carbine (*mosqueton*) Mauser, caliber 7 millimeters, model 1916, has replaced the 1893 model. It is four inches longer than the

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old model and possesses certain mechanical advantages over the former. At the known distances observed, up to 300 meters, it functions splendidly. The weapon is slung from a bucket on the off-side of the cantle, although in general practice it is carried across the left shoulder. The sling is not used as a means of support in firing.

SADDLERY AND OTHER EQUIPMENT

The new military saddle combines details of both the English and Italian field saddles and also embodies certain ideas of Major Sanchez-Mesas. Bearing surfaces are covered with a heavy felt, no blanket or rug being used, although a small number are carried in each squadron for emergencies. The knee-rolls are pronounced. The wide and high arch of the pommel permits plenty of space over the withers. Saddle-cloths, when worn for dress occasions, are of canvas, with Hussar facings, light blue. The breast-strap is universally employed. Officers use the same saddle with numnah.

The saber belt is of plain tan leather, with steel buckle, one saber sling and hook; the bandoleer, of like material and with steel buckle, carries one leather cartridge pouch suspended by a loop. The original container is placed in the pouch, 50 rounds. The reserve ammunition is carried in pouch attached to the cantle.

On the pommel are the pockets, of conventional model. The cantle bags are very like our own, except in one particular, in that the grain sack is secured to the interior of the bags (running transversely the greater length); the mouth ends are withdrawn from the cover flap for filling (sack is divided into two parts by a cloth wall); coir hay-nets are secured to the pommel rings. In the cantle pockets are carried the fatigue cap, alpargatas, and work clothes, the pommel pockets holding two undershirts and two pairs of drawers, two handkerchiefs, two gloves, towels, soap, and grooming kit.

While mentioning this latter, one can't help commenting on the curry-comb. It is of the usual form, steel back and teeth and leather back grip. In addition it has at each end a half inch of metal rod projecting at right angles to its plane, so that in knocking the comb against the heel or stall side the teeth are not bent together. It serves the purpose admirably.

The cape-cover is of a light, close-woven canvas, olive drab, square-shaped, opening like the clothing roll. The cape is rolled in this and secured over the cantle pockets to the cantle. Spurs are of steel, like our issue. The haversack, of leather with canvas lining, for carrying bread, is suspended over right shoulder and swings from left side; it is worn during all mounted drills.

The cincha is of leather, with a hemp strip in center and a canvas back, three toggles and buckle arrangement. Stirrups are steel, open, with plain tread. Lancers have a leather boot six inches long, strapped to the arch of the off stirrup.

The bit and bridoon bridle is like the Saumer type, there being five classes of curbs of varying severity. The halter tie-rope, of heavy woven cord, is made up by taking nine turns about one of the bight, and then secured under the

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maxillary space to the throat latch. This latter, by the way, is worn very taut. Reins are plaited for about nine inches from beyond the buckler rings, and, as mentioned, the breast strap is worn.

The saber carrier consists of a semi-oval-shaped case of heavy leather, at the upper part of which is a hair pad of wash leather. Two fitted shoes, with nails, are carried within, a cover flap and strap securing all. An aperture exists between pad and case, through which is passed the saber. Two straps from the pad secure the carrier to the near cantle rings. The saber rides very easily, there being little lateral movement at the extended gaits.

To the off side of the cantle is secured the canteen, or wine bottle. This is of pear-shaped metal, leather-covered, and has a stopper plug and chain.

STABLE MANAGEMENT

A stable corporal in each squadron is in charge of stables and all pertaining to feeding and general management.

As all troops are present for each feeding period, he attends and supervises the issue of hay and grain. The officer of the guard attends reveille and evening feeding, one officer from each squadron the others.

The feeding schedule during the summer period here is:

1st feed period, 6:15 a. m.—1.2 kilos oats and chaff.

2d feed period, 11:15 a. m.—1 kilo oats and chaff and 2½ kilos green alfalfa.

3d feed period, 5:30 p. m.—2 kilos oats and chaff.

4th feed period, 9:00 p. m.—2 kilos oat straw.

Water call at reveille, after morning grooming, and before 5:30 feeding.

The general principle in feeding is that of fairly small quantities, in frequent periods, as far as is practicable. In the remount stations at Mingahove, Posadas, and Córdoba, it was noted that the number of periods was 3 in excess of the foregoing.

In making the issues the stable corporal and his assistants employ a wooden measure with marked lines within, which indicate the weights of oats and chaff. The bottom is of a coarsely woven wire, thus permitting dust to escape. Other regiments employ blowers for this purpose. Individual troopers are issued woven fibre baskets (so pliable that they can be rolled) in which they receive the grain allowance for their animals.

Actual allowances at this time are 5 pounds of oat or wheat straw, 5 pounds of green alfalfa, and 12 pounds of oats, with a 4-to-5-pound allowance of wheat straw for bedding. Oats are always mixed with chaff.

Baled hay is hardly ever seen, although units have fed it in Africa. On the other hand, oat straw and sometimes wheat is immediately fed as hay, chopped or cut prior to issue. This is not supposed to be fed unless it has had two months to mature, after harvesting; green corn, chopped, is likewise used, as well as alfalfa, the oat-straw component being proportionately reduced.

Oats are widely grown in Spain, yet of those seen here and in the south one would hesitate to call them prime quality. In general heads are long and

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thin, fairly hard, with a heavy husk and long beards, the color varying from almost white to dark brown and the taste being quite oatmeal-like. One would say that they would run about 30 to 35 pounds the bushel.

All units employ cutting and crushing machines. Corn is not fed, as a rule, but many kinds of beans, always crushed, of course. The feeding of steamed oats is more common than with us. Salt is not issued as a part of the ration, the squadrons purchasing small amounts through the mess fund for the purpose. Animals requiring special feeding are segregated and fed by the stable corporal.

Grooming compares most favorably with that seen elsewhere. All troops attend this duty, sergeants alone being exempt, and in turn supervise that of their respective sections (platoons).

At the reveille feedings, animals are brushed off, heads and feet cleaned, and tails brushed out. On the completion of mounted work, saddle equipment is wiped off; then grooming follows, supervised by one or more officers and the section sergeants.

As grooming is considered a police duty, men are not held strictly to a uniformity in dress and may smoke during work, although little conversation is permitted. The cavalryman works deliberately, but does his work remarkably well. As a digression, it may be said that the troopers show a real affection for their mounts. A cement footbath for the unit is used in washing off the hoofs; these are oiled for gala turn-outs. One is tempted to add that the grooming cloth is used legitimately and as prescribed.

The tactical field officer inspects daily at the completion of grooming. All squadron officers attend, and when the inspection of one squadron is over, all accompany the major to the next squadron. The veterinarian accompanies him, as this inspection is prior to animal sick-call. These inspections may take place with the animals paraded, in the stalls or in line in the main runway. The commanding officer averages four or five inspections weekly.

After grooming and until night feeding, two stable men are constantly on duty policing the standings. All soiled bedding and manure is carried away daily by local farmers, a noticeable result of this being the small number of flies.

Animal sick-call, previously mentioned, follows watering (after grooming). Previously, the veterinarian has accompanied the *Jefe de Armas* at the stable inspection and noted any animals for treatment, in addition to those reported by the farrier (horseshoer). Animals are then brought to the hospital, light cases, as a rule being disposed of first. Several cases of glanders developed on the return from Morocco, consequently mallein tests and visual examinations were in order. The post mortem of several suspects destroyed showed the characteristic ulcers in the nasal membrane, all being chronic cases. One thoroughbred mare, an open-market purchase, had wasted considerably; the membrane in this case presented numerous old scars of the disease. All standings, feed troughs, and stalls were disinfected, equipment in contact with these animals destroyed, and near-by animals isolated. No further outbreaks took place, however.

THE SPANISH CAVALRY INSTRUCTION UNIT

The procurement of good type cavalry mounts has been somewhat of a problem in the past few years, not only due to the large purchases of animals during the World War by the allies, but also to the requirements of the colonial troops in Morocco. For this latter situation the Government had to go into the open market, and at a time when surplus war stocks were sold managed to purchase horses in France, Hungary, and some English animals. The cavalry military breeding farms and remount stations have responded, and though the number of animals is not sufficient as yet for the needs of the arm, the situation is getting better.

As a result of the aforementioned conditions, the unit, though well mounted, shows a number of different breeds, including a large number of mares. Thus the two saber squadrons have several platoons of Hungarian animals, as well as French, and some half-bred and thoroughbred English horses, besides a number of Anglo-Arab and Anglo-Arab-Spanish mounts. The number of cold-blooded animals is very small. The machine gun squadron has a number of the native type, Anglo-Arab-Spanish, from the cavalry remount station at Alcolea (Córdoba province) and Hungarians. Next to the national breed, the cross of Anglo-Arab with the native Spanish horse, the officers praise very highly the Hungarian mounts.

Questions of breeding aside, the majority of the animals of the unit are ideal from the point of view of light cavalry. It may be stated that horse-breeding by the State has long been recognized and in the last half century has truly reached a high standard of development.

In the 1922 Year Book of the Military Horse-breeding Farms and Remount Stations is the history of such efforts, both governmental and private, with State ordinances relating thereto, from early to modern times. Such authorities as Vázquez, Torres Rico, and Bermúdez de Castro are of the belief that the future of a truly national type of light cavalry mount is in the selective breeding of the best types of the thoroughbred and Arab and the native Spanish horse, the result being the Anglo-Arab-Spanish type. Certainly the proofs of this policy are now becoming evident, not only being noted in the unit, but especially in the animals of the mare and colt reservations (Cavalry) at Córdoba, Jerez de la Frontera, and at Alcolea, one of the cavalry remount stations.

Due to lack of space, notes on drills, stables, schools, uniforms, messing, barracks, and methods of shoeing had to be omitted in this article.

In conclusion, the writer desires to pay tribute to the fine personality and to the professional qualifications of the Spanish officers of all arms whom he met during the tour, so well exemplified in those with whom he was intimately associated—his commanding officer and the field, staff, and troop officers of the Spanish Cavalry Instruction Unit. Their zealous performance of duty, fine loyalty, keen intelligence and professional interest, and high sense of honor, coupled with a splendid cavalry esprit de corps, have made a profound and lasting impression.

A Plan for a Test in the Combat Leadership of Small Cavalry Units*

BY

Captain W. G. SIMMONS, 6th Cavalry

THE failure or success of cavalry units in combat is directly dependent upon the character of the leadership given them, provided, of course, that units have received the requisite amount of training prior to their entry into the theater of operations.

The two principal factors affecting the leadership of cavalry units are the inherent personal qualities of the leader and his knowledge and application of proven tactical and strategical principles.

The test, therefore, must necessarily cover the two factors mentioned and should be conducted in accordance with the following general plan:

The details and rules governing the tests should be published to the Cavalry Service several months in advance of the time scheduled for it to be held. Each regiment of cavalry of the Regular Army and each State having National Guard or Reserve cavalry units within the State would be permitted to send one representative to compete. The number of entries thus allowed might be increased, in the discretion of the Chief of Cavalry.

Upon the publication of the rules and details for the test, elimination contests should be held in each unit, open to all officers and non-commissioned officers of appropriate rank or grade, for the selection of final competitors.

At the time scheduled for the test, all competitors would assemble at Fort Riley, Kansas, where a board of officers composed of the Chief of Cavalry or his representative, the Commandant of the Cavalry School, and three senior instructors of the Department of Tactics of the Cavalry School would then conduct the test.

The board would first decide upon the personal qualities of each competitor, as exhibited in boxing contest, polo, cross-country riding, handling of unbroken remounts, and such other contests as in the discretion of the board seemed necessary. The question of success or failure in these contests should not be considered, but only the personal qualities of each competitor as evidenced by his conduct in them. This estimate of the personal qualities of each competitor would be materially aided by reports from the commanding officers of the contestants or their personal records on file in the War Department.

Competitors would next be tested as to their knowledge and application of tactical principles, by their actual leadership of an appropriate unit in combat exercises, to include mounted action, dismounted action and a combination of the two.

*This essay was awarded third prize in the recent prize essay contest.

TEST IN COMBAT LEADERSHIP

For this test the units of the school regiment on duty at Fort Riley would be used, each contestant drawing lots for the unit he is to command and also drawing lots for place.

The board would prepare and adapt to the ground at Fort Riley, or in that vicinity, the problems to be given. Each contestant would be given the same problems, over the same ground. The nature of the problem and the ground over which conducted would be kept secret from all competitors until the time he was to be tested.

In order that the test may be fair to all, it is essential that the conditions be exactly similar for all contestants—these conditions including the situations presented, the ground over which conducted, and the state of training of the troops used, in so far as this is practicable. It is manifestly impossible for similar conditions to obtain for all contestants, unless all are assembled at some central point. Fort Riley, being the fountain head of all cavalry training and, in addition, the geographical center of the United States, is particularly desirable and appropriate as the place where the tests should be held.

The results to be obtained by making this contest an annual one deserve serious consideration. This would unquestionably stimulate interest in the subject of *Combat Leadership*, which would, in turn, lead to a greater proficiency by officers and non-commissioned officers in this important subject.

It should not, of course, be contemplated that the originator of the idea of the test and donor of the prizes should continue the award of prizes each year. Less valuable prizes could probably be obtained from other sources, or no prizes awarded.

The annual tests might cover a period of three years, holding a test in squad leadership the first year, platoon leadership the second year, followed the third year by a test in troop leadership. Succeeding tests to follow in the same order in subsequent years.

Another alternative is that of conducting the tests for squads, platoons and troops simultaneously each year. In this case, each unit should be permitted to enter a representative in each class.

In view of the interest which would be aroused by such a contest and the valuable training resulting therefrom, the approval of the War Department could no doubt be obtained without difficulty.

The principal difficulty in conducting the test, in accordance with the plan given above, is that of funds for the transportation of competitors to Fort Riley and return. This difficulty could be overcome by the use of regimental or other organization funds, by subscription or assessment within units sending representatives, and, lastly, by the substitution of nominal prizes in place of the large cash prizes, and the use of funds available as prizes for the expenses of competitors not otherwise provided for. The distinction of having won a place in such a contest should be ample reward for successful competitors. It is possible that if the approval of the War Department were obtained, public funds might be made available for this purpose.

(Continued on page 311)

Why the Army War College

BY

Lieutenant-Colonel HENRY DICKINSON, 109th Cavalry,
Tennessee National Guard

MAY the stub of this pencil, purloined from the Army War College, furnish inspiration to write comprehensively and with some interest of our Army's greatest institution of learning!

Upon my return from the G-1 Course last February, friends asked me innumerable questions of the why and wherefore of the Army War College. How I like it? Did I have to work hard? Had I learned anything? And did I feel now as if I could command an army corps or a squad? My answers were as varied as the questions, depending entirely on the frame of mind of the interrogator. One chap, a lieutenant-colonel of infantry, Officers Reserve Corps, impressed me with the serious intent he had hidden behind several more or less facetious questions. To him I unfolded the following:

Well, Pius, old man, like Cæsar, only as to Gaul, I arrived, I saw, but was conquered, or, rather, spent seven of the most interesting and instructive weeks of my life having hoofs trimmed, mane and tail plucked, clipped all over, being rebroken, as it were. First came our introduction to the Executive Officer, Colonel Gibbins, an ex-cavalryman from our State—say, just like you'd want, a regular fellow—and then off to our first lecture. No grass grows under the feet of that faculty, no dilly-dallying; just a welcome, and then a run into the loading shoot for a trip through many labyrinths of military lore.

Our first lecture was by Colonel Parker Hitt, who, with Colonel Joseph Baer, was, we found later, to ride day herd on us for our entire drive through. A couple of hard names, don't you think? Informative period, Colonel Hitt called it, and very thorough and instructive it was.

After Colonel Hitt's lecture, we were given our first sight of and an opportunity to hear Major-General Hanson E. Ely, the Commandant. First impressions are usually the best. During my whole stay and up to the last minute mine remained the same. General Ely was the last man I saw on leaving, and I surely appreciate every moment that I was able to spend with him, and regret that I cannot be thrown with him oftener for military duties. He is every inch a soldier and looks it; but if, after seeing him, there still remains a doubt, well, when he thrusts both thumbs in his belt, half turns away from his audience, looks at them over his right shoulder, with deep, piercing, gray eyes, overhung with heavy black brows, then your attention is caught and kept, as it begins to dawn upon you that you are having the rare privilege of hearing a military genius express himself within uncertain terms, every word coming like a bullet from a gun, with that whip-lash crack that means business on the receiving end. General Ely speaks, pleads, exhorts, and orders, and his text is patriotism, fortitude, and self-abnegation. When he is through with you, you have been sold the National Defense Act, the one-army plan, and you believe in it and will fight for it whenever you get the chance.

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After the first lecture Colonel Simonds, the Assistant Commandant, took us in to meet the General. Not much was said (except to one, "Where were you wounded?"), but a kindly smile and a few words made us know that we had arrived, feel at home, and that each one of us was one of the integral parts of the college for the next seven weeks, anyway, and, as we found later, forever.

After this we were shown our individual desks in large, well-lighted and ventilated rooms on the second floor, called committee rooms. Of course, you know more or less that the purpose of the Army War College is to study plans, supply, personnel procurements, strategy and tactics, and methods for all of them. Our particular course, the G-1, dealt with personnel procurement. For this course the student body was divided into four committees, each committees, receiving a certain hypothetical war plan, for which we were to suggest, governed by existing laws, methods of personnel procurement and a thousand and one things coming under this branch of the General Staff. A chairman was appointed by the faculty for each of the four committees, who, with the aid of his assistant chairman, divided the work up among the several committeemen, dividing groups of the main committee into subcommittees, each with its chairman. These several subcommittees were allowed the use of the War College Library, with its 200,000 books, mostly military; the Congressional Library, with its unlimited supplies of every kind, and finally the help of the personnel of the War Department and the faculty of the Army War College. We were told that the War Department personnel and the college faculty would give us every aid, and in this we were not misled. They helped us with a full measure, heaped up and running over; also, the non-commissioned officers and civilian clerks throughout were always courteously helpful with never-failing cheerfulness. Some of them worked late at night to do our typing in order that our reports could be gotten in on time.

After some three weeks each of the four large committees went into conference on the work of the several subcommittees. Here friendship ceased and criticism ran rampant. The lion and the jackass, the bear and the wolf, took off their sheep's clothing and went at each other, hammer and tongs. Why, do you ask? Well, because later the entire student body, together with the faculty, had another conference to pass on these reports, and it is well understood in that first gathering in committee conference that no pin feathers or hang nails will be left when the college, as a whole, tears into the committee reports. You would have been surprised at how little these several committee reports were changed in either the first or second conference. The work had been well done, valuable suggestions made, some of which were original and will undoubtedly be adopted by the general staff, for this is one of the most important things the college is for. It is a research laboratory, invaluable to our Government, for while its personnel is being taught, it learns and suggests, piling one stone on top of another, making it one of the greatest institutions of its kind in any country.

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"The official mission of the college is to train mature, specially selected officers from those who have shown judgment, capacity, and willingness of application and have demonstrated their suitability for higher training in command or staff duty by their work in the schools leading up to the War College and by their records in the service. Successful completion of the course at the Army War College is given a particular significance by the provisions of the National Defense Act as amended by an Act of June 4, 1920, which limits future eligibility for the War Department General Staff to graduates of the Army War College." (Recruiting News, 6/15/23, by Maj. Gen. E. F. McGlachlin, U. S. A.)

For the National Guard and Reserve officers who may attend only one of the six courses, it may safely be said that it is a liberal education, especially in patriotism, which can be gotten nowhere else in the same way. Other advantages to these officers are innumerable, such as the chance of becoming familiar, to a certain extent, with the interior workings of the General Staff, Adjutant General's Office, Militia Bureau, records of previous wars, and last, but not least, the opportunity to meet and know each member of the faculty of the college, members of the general staff, students of the college, and the other National Guard and Reserve officers in attendance. You can rest assured that each of us made friendships which will engender a better understanding between the regulars, who give their whole time to the service, and those of us who only give a part of our time. After all, we have only one Army, and to strengthen it with all our intelligent ability is what we are working for.

When the 1924 G-1 Course and a subcourse on a very interesting personnel subject ended, January 28, we had the pleasure of welcoming the next transient students who came to attend the G-4 or Supply Course. Our class carried on other work, but we were allowed to attend the G-4 lectures, and most interesting they were, you may be assured; but more of lectures later.

About January 30 our class began the preparation of a plan which vitally concerns National Guard and Reserve officers. It is entitled "Report of National Guard and Reserve Officers on National Guard and Reserve Features of Plans A, B, C, and D. (Hypothetical War Plans)." This again shows the prescience of the faculty in allowing us to lay this first stone in a plan which will be worked on by successive classes of National Guard and Reserve officers, until it will eventually assume such character that there can be no doubt that it will be available by the general staff in the plan for the use of the National Guard and Reserve Corps in every national emergency.

For the work on this plan we were given a large private committee room on the third floor, which we immediately turned into a semi-sane ward, where senatorial courtesy seemed not wanting. One could say anything and say it as long and as loud as one liked to, but the auditors were not compelled to sacrifice either time or nerves listening in.

However, impossible as it may seem, at last a plan was evolved which the chairman of the committee, Brigadier-General M. B. Payne, Connecticut National Guard, had the temerity to present to the whole college and the

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faculty. After a rather long and sometimes heated debate, mostly between the gentleman from Illinois and others, the plan was adopted, practically *in toto*. The adoption of a plan does not mean that it will last forever, for the next itinerant class may change the plan to suit itself, provided it can persuade that watchful element of our society who are known as the Regulars to believe as it does. After that report each member of the class took up his individual unit mobilization problems, which all of us brought to a happy conclusion on the last day of our stay.

One of the most interesting and instructive features was the series of lectures, delivered in the large auditorium on the first floor, daily, at 9 a. m., for the benefit of the whole college. Men of national and international reputation regaled us with their experiences, knowledge, and humor. To attend the lecture course alone would be a liberal education in the history of our country, policies of the War Department, with ramifications extending into practically every category of human endeavor, on many diversified subjects, well chosen and well delivered. The lecturer's way was always smooth and pleasant until he asked condescendingly if there were any questions any one would like to ask. Usually he asked this question with a semi-benign smile, signifying, "I know I have covered this subject completely and I know none of you chaps will have the nerve to ask me any questions." Alas! how soon was his equanimity disturbed! Usually about six seekers of knowledge or hecklers of speakers, snipers, were on the job at once.

One of them especially, with a decided "stony" stare, always pointed an accusing index finger at the poor lecturer, as if to say, "Now you tried to put something over on me, so I am going to show you up."

Men have been known to open their eyes, still damp from that soft, sweet dew caused from slumbering under a tree of roses, and ask an apparently intelligent question. It is apprehended that some of these questions were previously prepared, either by one of the faculty or inspired by a knowledge of the announced subject of the lecture. Order was always kept by our courteous, but inflexible Assistant Commandant, Colonel Simonds, acting as the Speaker of the House.

One lecturer, Mr. Barney Baruch, talked for an hour and a half, holding his audience spellbound. It seemed as if he had covered his subject so thoroughly that there could not possibly be any questions for him to answer. Yet, at the end, he had to stand a rolling barrage of questions for two hours. He stood it well, saying he was having the questions and answers transcribed, so that when he next came to lecture he would be prepared. Next year another class will be in the War College to greet Mr. Baruch. He may finally attain perfection, but it is doubtful if the questions will ever cease. Following practically all lectures, either General Ely or Colonel Simonds summed the whole matter up in a concise, clear, and interesting manner, which impressed on us the value of understanding and interpretation by the trained military mind.

The social life of the college is most pleasant, as the association afforded the visiting officers with the faculty and the Regular Army students presents

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endless chances for obtaining information in all branches of the service, such as can hardly be had anywhere else. Visitors' cards to the clubs of the city, especially to the Army and Navy Club, were courteously sent us by the Commandant. Therefore, at 4:30 each afternoon except Wednesdays and Saturdays, we scattered to the four winds of the city, each to pursue his special bent. A great many were comfortably housed at the Army and Navy Club, under whose hospitable roof we found opportunity for enjoyment and rest. The night-herd riders from the faculty of the War College were most ingenious in finding straying mavericks, and these cowboys, with their quaint ways and indulgent devices, always improved every occasion for the good of the service.

Each day, after a hearty lunch at the Officers' Club, we hastened to the rear of the college, where two baseball games, played simultaneously, held the attention of all. Many tried to play, some succeeded, but few were stars; so the games were enjoyable, as well as affording an opportunity for exercise and relaxation. They were noisy and cheerful and gave us an excellent opportunity to become well acquainted. Friendly epithets were generally used in place of military titles, while faculty and students carried on like boys at a school recess. Lord Wellington said that England's wars were won on the cricket fields. General Ely has probably adopted baseball as the best American medium to accomplish the same results.

On Wednesdays and Saturdays a half holiday was had, and all were encouraged to play golf on the excellent links at Washington Barracks or ride horses furnished by the quartermaster. A great many of the students availed themselves of these facilities, and so we whiled away the time for that short and interesting seven weeks of research, lectures, play, fun, dialogues, and debates about everything on earth. An end must come to everything, and ours began with a series of banquets and luncheons, hospitably given, greatly enjoyed, cordially received, with speeches, songs, skits, 'n'-everything.

At a banquet two famous overseas aviators gave us an exhibition of flying blindfolded. Had each one not fallen from his plane we would have probably seen two of the greatest feats ever performed in the air. Eight dignified colonels were put through the manual of arms with popguns, and after a strenuous half hour the winner was informed that on account of his proficiency he would be made the next Chief of Infantry of the United States Army. Would it be strange if that came true? There is strong belief that it will. A great exposition of bulldog tenacity was shown when a general, following the many ignominious falls of several junior officers, succeeded after eight trials in riding a bucking broncho. His suppressed smile of complete satisfaction brought joy to the hearts of every cavalryman present, for was he not one of our breed? So the banquet passed into a pleasant memory, full of fun and good feeling, a get-together party at parting, one that will never be forgotten.

Following this a luncheon was given by the Regular officer students to the National Guard and Reserves, pleasant from start to finish, marred only by a noisy altercation breaking out among three of the Regulars. So apparently in earnest were they that every short-termer thought the fight had started. It

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was simply a clever skit to inform each of us that we had been made one of them, that we had been initiated, had become a Regular, so to speak, and forever afterwards would be considered one of this great class at the Army War College. Gratified? Well, I'll say we were. We simply dimpled with pleasure. Out of doors our teeth would have been sunburnt.

Then came the final social function, presided over by General Ely, the faculty dinner to us. This filled our cup, even though we were sorrowful at parting, brim full of joy. It was an occasion we will always be glad to remember. Then the faculty made each of us one of the graduates of the college, welcome to return and feel at home at any time. Good-byes and farewells followed and many voices choked while saying them.

The faculty of the Army War College is composed of about fifteen officers from all branches of the service. These gentlemen are thoroughly imbued with the three great essentials which make a success of the organization. They are united in purpose, altruistic service, and spirit. These make the college a tower of strength. The altruistic service of the faculty causes the student body to exert every effort to meet the faculty more than halfway, which brings out of them the best that in them is. The last and greatest of these essentials, spirit, is that which if they were without the college would have long since sunk into obscurity.

It is my firm belief that if the Army War College continues in existence up to and through our next war, that the war will be carried on to such a successful end and the enemy will be so overwhelmed with our well-laid and well-executed plans that it will be our last war, provided after it the Army War College remains in existence and is kept up to its present high standard. After the war is over, the college should be called "America's College to Maintain Peace."

Didn't I have any kicks about anything, Pius? Well, I'll say I did! Why didn't the government make provision for us to stay as long as we wanted to—through all the courses? I'm trying to get back now, and I'll keep on trying, and some sweet day, boy, I'll land.

O, just one word more! Did you ever feel like a millionaire or a successful train robber? Well, if you are ever lucky enough to become one of the chosen few for the War College, and return home and wait—wait sometimes with hope, sometimes with misgivings—you will feel like the chap from whom I got a letter today. It ran thus: "I was greatly relieved today to receive my diploma from the War College." Yep, it's a great and glorious feeling. No, no more tonight; must be getting along home, Pius.

Enter the 1924 Colorado Endurance Ride

The Italian Cavalry School at Tor di Quinto

BY

Major H. D. CHAMBERLIN, Cavalry

THE Italian Cavalry School is composed of two distinct and separate institutions. The first of these which an officer attends, usually while a lieutenant or as a young captain, is at Pinerola, in northwestern Italy, not far from Turin.

At Pinerola the instruction is of a general nature, comprising tactics, arms, administration, etc., in addition to equitation. It is similar to the present Troop Officers' course at Fort Riley, though perhaps a trifle more elemental.

SCHOOL OF APPLICATION

After completing the nine months' course at Pinerola, certain selected officers are detailed to pass three months under instruction at Tor di Quinto, which is solely a school of application. Riding instruction alone is given, with no theoretical work. In principle, all officers of cavalry and some of artillery take the course at Pinerola and many of these go to Tor di Quinto, though not necessarily during the same year in which they have attended Pinerola.

Tor di Quinto is at present under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Starita, a distinguished officer and a leading horseman in Italy for many years. He was severely wounded during the war, having had one heel shot away during one of the glorious exploits of the Italian cavalry. Nevertheless, he is constantly on a horse and is a superb and fearless rider over any obstacles or country.

In his address to the class at the commencement of the course, Colonel Starita dwelt upon the point that Tor di Quinto was a school of morale, the purpose being to develop those most essential characteristics of a cavalryman—boldness and daring across country at fast paces; hence little elementary instruction is given during the course. The work is all devoted to jumping obstacles and riding in the manner and at the gaits which will be necessary during the crises of cavalry employment in time of war.

Tor di Quinto is five miles from the center of Rome. The students live in the city and go to and from work in busses provided by the school. Lunch is served at the school. During the racing season students are given liberty Thursday afternoons to attend the races, where, of course, much valuable horse knowledge is gained in a pleasant manner. There are some military races for officers only.

RIDING TIME

The actual time on the horse's back at the school averages about five hours per day, which every one agrees is ample. About thirty students attend each course, and they are divided into two platoons, under two captain instructors.

For ten years or more Italian teams have been winning far more prizes



CAPTAIN VALLE, INSTRUCTOR TOR DI QUINTO

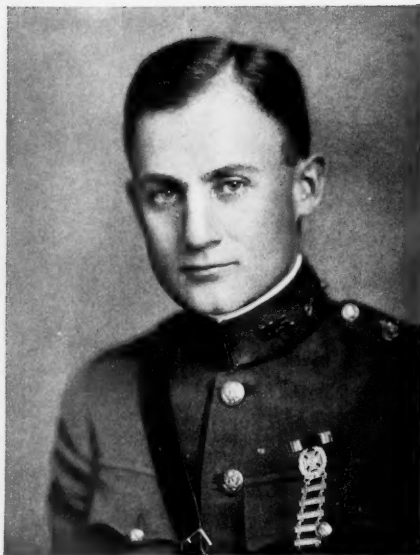


PORTION OF ROME HUNT, STARTING ACROSS CAMPAGNA ROMANA AND PASSING UNDER OLD AQUEDUCT



© Harris & Ewing

MAJOR E. W. TAULBEE,
Cavalry



© Harris & Ewing

FIRST LIEUT. P. McD. ROBINETTE,
Third Cavalry



Photograph by Haas

FIRST LIEUTENANT FREDERICK H. BONTECOU
Cavalry Reserve Corps

MEMBERS ARMY OLYMPIC TEAM

Courtesy of The Spur

THE ITALIAN CAVALRY SCHOOL

in jumping classes than any other country, at all the large European horse shows, the London show at Olympia included. When one asks why, the envious and unjust answer is, "Better horses"—that old, familiar wail. However, from what I have seen and heard, their horses are no better, and probably not as good, as those of other nations. Certainly, the average horse at Tor di Quinto is far below that at Weedon, the English Cavalry School, and also below that at Saumur, the French Cavalry School. Of course, there are excellent individuals in all countries.

REASONS WHY ITALIANS WIN AT SHOWS

The reasons for the Italian superiority are three in number and very simple:

First. From a mechanical point of view, they have developed the most advantageous seat for the horse in getting his own and the rider's mass over an obstacle; hence maximum efficiency from the machine.

Second. Inasmuch as the Italians specialize in cross-country work and show jumping and spend but little time at anything else, such as schooling and polo, they ride over many more obstacles per day than do the French, English, or American officers. Since the old saying, "Practice makes perfect," holds especially true for riding jumpers (as well as for the jumpers themselves when worked with judgment), the Italian experts have become absolute masters of show jumping.

Third. The training of their horses is eminently correct. The horse is taught to jump when mounted as he does at liberty, and the riding and training are accomplished with this in view.

It is not within the scope of this article to discuss or explain the training of horses or the exact principles of the Italian system of equitation. However, one sees that with a correct seat and correct training, both perfected by an unusual amount of practice over every type of obstacle, the Italians are difficult to beat.

The Italian system of equitation is not, in my opinion, suitable for our cavalry, inasmuch as our use of the pistol and saber and our type of mounted action require a very "handy" horse, which, as a general rule, the Italian system does not produce. However, I believe an adaptation of our military seat along Italian lines, when riding across country and when jumping, is practicable and advisable, for it saves both horse and man and gives better general results.

JUMPING SEAT

It is to be noted that the jumping seat taught at Fort Riley has already undergone marked changes since 1919, tending toward the Italian method. This was due to the fact that several of our officers who participated in the equestrian sports during the Inter-Allied Games in Paris in 1919 were quick to see and to profit by the advantages of the Italian seat and the results it ob-

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tained. These ideas were carried to Fort Riley, and "going with the horse" has been adopted to some extent, although there is still much difference between the two methods, due principally to fundamental differences in the seats themselves.

Captain Caprilli, of the Italian cavalry, who unfortunately died before reaching the zenith of his career, founded about twenty years ago the method of equitation now universally employed in the Italian Army. He developed it from what is known in Europe as the "American seat"; in other words, the racing seat which that wonderful jockey, Tod Sloan, first took to Europe. The marvelous success that Sloan gained soon converted all horsemen to the mechanical and practical advantages of this seat, so that today such a thing as sitting in the saddle during a race (as advocated by Fillis) is unheard of.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Ubertalli has since been one of the greatest exponents and teachers of Caprilli's system. He will probably be in charge of the Italian Olympic team. His galaxy of star performers include many well-known riders, among whom are Majors Caffaratti, Antonelli, Valerio, Captains Lequio, Fourquet, Valle, Cacciandra, Borsarelli, Santa Rosa, and many others, all of whom are masters of the art of show jumping.

A notable thing in the equipment of the Italian trooper is that his horse is provided with a Pelham bit. The advantages are economy, less weight, and the possibility of the horse's drinking without unbridling. For the rider of the ability of the average cavalry soldier, the Pelham undoubtedly will serve as well, if not better, than the bit and bridoon. In fact, more horses run away from the pain caused by a severe bit than from the lack of control furnished by a mild one.

The horses, as stated above, are not as handy as ours; nevertheless, they go beautifully across country, extending themselves naturally and making the greatest use of neck and head in clearing obstacles. The most remarkable characteristics of the horses at Tor di Quinto are the calmness and willingness with which they jump. These horses are all ridden in snaffle bits, as are all Italian horses in jumping competitions, with but rare exceptions.

BODY FORWARD

Briefly stated, the Italian rides with a very short stirrup, keeps the heels and knees driven down as far as possible, and at a fast gallop does not sit down in the saddle, only the knees, thighs, and stirrups serving as a seat. Contrary to appearances, this seat is very secure and the legs can be employed very vigorously. The rider does not "tuck under" the seat, as in the French, English, and American schools, but keeps the loin straight or even a bit concave. There is no exception to the rule that the body must be inclined forward *at all times*, whether backing the horse or racing him. With such short stirrups, the rider not accustomed to the seat becomes tired in the knees and loin at first. After one or two weeks, one finds it a very easy way of riding at fast gaits.

THE ITALIAN CAVALRY SCHOOL

There is an excellent pack of hounds at Rome, and the Hunt Club very generously invites the whole school, staff and students, to attend. The country is quite varied and difficult to negotiate in many places. One finds few obstacles that come down, but as the horses are always trained over fixed obstacles, they jump very cleanly.

Before the war the Italian Government bought many Irish horses, but, due to the necessity of economy in Italy, as elsewhere, and to the high price of Irish horses, especially when bought with lire at the present low exchange rate, there are only a few very old Irish horses left. The others are principally half-bred Italian horses, with either Italian or imported thoroughbred sires and native mares. This horse is usually not very large, about 15-0 to 15-3, but very agile, courageous, and remarkably good at obstacles of a reasonable height.

Identifying Horses and Mules

(Continued from page 289)

(a) Serve as a positive identification of an animal throughout its entire military service.

(b) Give far more satisfaction to the service after being put into operation than the present system of hoof brands and descriptive cards.

(c) Will allow the Remount Service to do away with the present purchasing officer's number, which is now placed on the croup, and the classification number, and in reality only add one more small brand which is applied to the animal.

(d) Reduce the expense to the government of furnishing branding irons and descriptive cards to all organizations which are not assigned animals, and save much time in the application of hoof brands and in the preparation of descriptive cards.

(e) Enable the Remount Service, Quartermaster Corps, to collect data of inestimable value on its breeding work, various breeds of animals, or hardiness and stamina of animals obtained in different parts of the United States, etc. Enable the Veterinary Corps to keep up its statistical data for following an animal through its entire service, and to obtain more accurate and complete data as to the effect of various diseases, injuries, etc.

A Plan for a Test in the Combat Leadership of Small Cavalry Units

(Continued from page 301)

Cash prizes, if awarded, should be awarded to individual competitors, and should be divided between first, second and third places, with the understanding that winners will use prizes for some purpose directly connected with their profession.

Francis Marion, a leader par excellence, of small cavalry units during our War for Independence, is probably the outstanding cavalryman of that conflict. He possessed all desirable attributes of a leader of cavalry. Notwithstanding the fact that he often had but a handful of men, he was feared and respected by his enemies. He was loved and admired by his men. He may be said to be our first leader of small cavalry units. To call this test "The Marion Test," in his honor, would be most fitting.

The Westchester Horse and the "Custer Trail"

From Bronxville, Westchester County, New York, to
West Point

BY

Colonel CHARLES FRANCIS BATES, U. S. A., Retired

AT A RECENT meeting held for the purpose of organizing the "Westchester Horse," at Bronxville, N. Y., an organization formed to encourage horseback riding and the extension of bridle paths throughout Westchester County, it was suggested that the Park authorities name one of the bridle paths the "Custer Trail." The route of this proposed bridle path was as follows: to begin at Bronxville and follow the Bronx River Valley to White Plains and Kensico and through Mohansic Park to Anthony's Nose, thence across* Bear Mountain Bridge, now in process of construction, and then swing westerly on the arc of a circle away from the Hudson for a short distance and back to West Point.

HISTORICAL ASPECT

From a personal point of view, it is most appropriate to call this bridle path the "Custer Trail" for the following reasons: Mrs. Elizabeth B. Custer, the widow of General Custer, after the death of the General on the Little Big Horn, was forced to seek employment at a nominal salary in New York City. She has made her summer home in Bronxville, where she votes and has done much of her literary work. The burial place of General Custer is at West Point. Such a trail as proposed would lead from Mrs. Custer's long-time home to General Custer's final resting place. General Custer was born in New Rumley, Ohio, but his adopted home was Monroe, Michigan, where he met Mrs. Custer. In 1861 Custer graduated from West Point just in time to take part in the battle of Bull Run, and continued actively on duty with the Army of the Potomac, becoming a brigadier-general at the early age of twenty-three. In 1864, immediately after his marriage, he took his girl bride from Monroe, Michigan, to the Army of the Potomac, where on the Virginia battlefields she acquired her love of horses and outdoor life. The large and enthusiastic Monroe colony in Bronxville are wont to attribute much of Mrs. Custer's mental acumen and intellectual brilliancy to her long horseback rides with her cavalry husband, the longest march being on horseback with the regiment, the Seventh Cavalry, proceeding from Texas to their new station at Fort Lincoln, North Dakota. Only a few years ago Mrs. Custer's love of travel led her to India, where she rode through the Khyber Pass, the Afghanistan Gateway to India, probably the wildest and most dangerous spot in the still uncivilized world.

*To be finished in the Fall of 1925.

WESTCHESTER HORSE AND THE "CUSTER TRAIL"

CIVIL WAR RECORD OF GENERAL GEORGE A. CUSTER

The picturesqueness of General Custer's career as an Indian fighter has obscured his far more brilliant record as a division commander in the Civil War. His first large independent command was the brigade composed of the 1st, 5th, 6th, and 7th Michigan Cavalry, which General Custer led with conspicuous ability in the heavy cavalry fighting at Gettysburg. This detached cavalry battle was several miles from the main position occupied by General Meade's Army, and the site is marked by a very remarkable monument with a bronze bas relief representing a spirited cavalry charge of Custer's men.

Let us follow for a moment General Custer with the Army of the Potomac. General Meade and General Sheridan were at odds. The Northern Army had been greatly annoyed by General J. E. B. Stuart's successful raids. Sheridan is said to have remarked at a conference that if he were given a squad of men he would go out and whip J. E. B. Stuart. Grant hearing this, and desirous of keeping two such valuable men as Meade and Sheridan apart, said, "If Sheridan says he can do that, you had better let him try." Sheridan was given an independent cavalry force to carry out his mission. Sheridan had formed the habit of putting Custer in the advance when anything difficult was to be done, and did so in this instance. Custer engaged Stuart's divisions at Yellow Tavern, near Richmond, and Stuart himself was killed. Immediately after Stuart's death the four Michigan Cavalry regiments under Custer made a general charge, and the Confederate horse, after desperate resistance, gave way in complete rout.

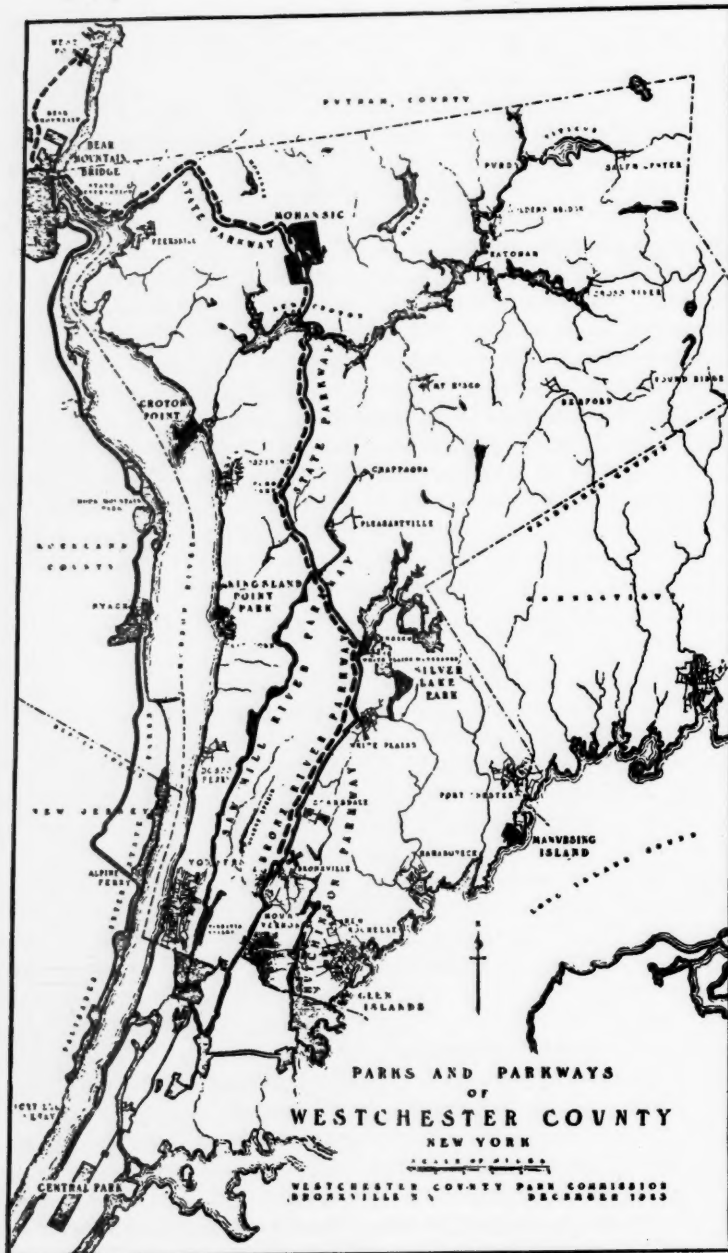
THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION

Shortly after the action at Yellow Tavern, Custer was made a major-general and assigned to the command of the Third Cavalry Division, which contained the following regiments: 1st Connecticut, 1st Vermont, 1st New York (Lincoln), 2d New York, 8th New York, 15th New York, 3d New Jersey, 1st, 2d, and 3d West Virginia and 2d Ohio. The 18th Pennsylvania Cavalry was assigned to duty with the Division for a time.

This Division greatly distinguished itself in action. At North River, two regiments were ordered to swim the River and make a flank attack, while another column charged over a burning bridge and saved it from complete destruction. The following is quoted from General Custer's order to "The Soldiers of the Third Cavalry Division." "During the past six months, although in most instances confronted by superior numbers, you have captured from the enemy, in open battle, one hundred and eleven pieces of field artillery, sixty-five battle flags and upwards of ten thousand prisoners of war, including seven general officers. Within the past ten days and included in the above, you have captured forty-six pieces of field artillery and thirty-seven battle flags. You have never lost a gun, never lost a color, and have never been defeated." General Custer said at the conclusion of his order, "I only ask that my name may be written as that of the commander of the Third Cavalry Division."

This Division was heavily engaged in and around Appomattox and received the flag of truce on the surrender of General Lee. General Sheridan

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X-----X PROPOSED CUSTER TRAIL

WESTCHESTER HORSE AND THE "CUSTER TRAIL"

made a personal gift of this flag of truce, (an old towel,) to General Custer, saying in his letter accompanying it, "I know of no one whose efforts have contributed more to this happy result than those of Custer." Mrs. Custer later gave this flag of truce to the War Department.

PERSONAL BRAVERY

It is said that General Custer was engaged in more individual exploits of arms and captured more trophies than any other man in the United States Army in the Civil War. Several horses were shot under him and he himself was wounded. Early in the war before Richmond, Custer, while still a junior officer, captured from its Confederate rider a beautiful black horse named "Harry." This horse was one of his proudest possessions and was his favorite mount afterwards in the service. Custer also took from the rider of "Harry" a long, straight Toledo blade, so heavy that few but Custer could wield it. On this sword were the words in Spanish, "Draw me not without cause, sheathe me not without honor." This became the life motto of the boy general.

General Grant subsequently became very critical of General Custer in the matter of the Little Big Horn campaign, but it is well to note in this connection how strongly Grant endorsed Custer's record just after the Civil War in the following letter:

Headquarters Armies of the United States,
Washington, D. C., May 16, 1866.

DEAR SIR: This will introduce to your acquaintance Gen. Custer, who rendered such distinguished service as a cavalry officer during the war. There was no officer in that branch of the service who had the confidence of Gen. Sheridan to a greater degree than Gen. C., and there is no officer in whose judgment I have greater faith than in Sheridan. Please understand then that I mean by this to endorse Gen. Custer in a high degree.

Gen. Custer proposes to apply for a leave of absence for one year, with permission to leave the country, and to take service while abroad. I propose to endorse his application favorably, and believe that he will get it.

Yours truly,
To Sr. M. Romero, Minister, etc.

U. S. GRANT.

"CUSTER'S LUCK"

The record of General Custer in the Civil War has been given in some detail for the reason that in the popular estimation his fame rests largely on his successes as an Indian fighter. This does the General a great injustice. Much of what has sometimes been called "Custer's Luck" was simply the success that comes from downright hard work, unlimited energy and dauntless courage.

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FIRST IMPORTANT INDIAN CAMPAIGN

Custer's first Indian campaign on a large scale was in western Oklahoma. Sheridan, who was in general charge, decided on a winter campaign. Several tribes had killed and scalped many settlers in Kansas and the southwest, and women had been captured and frightfully mistreated. "Boots and Saddles" sounded in the early morning hours in old Fort Supply in 1868 during a November blizzard. "How about it, Custer?" said Sheridan. "It's all right, we can move, the Indians can't," said Custer, and to the tune of "The Girl I Left Behind Me," the old Seventh Cavalry floundered through a foot of snow out upon the war trail against Black Kettle's band. After four days in the saddle, on the last of which a Thanksgiving dinner of hardtack was eaten from half frozen fingers, the Indian camp was located and struck at daybreak. The charge broke on the unsuspecting Indians with the sound of hundreds of thundering hoofs galloping to the tune of "Garry Owen," the regimental air of the Seventh Cavalry. Black Kettle and many of his band were killed, and the Indians of the southwest learned that they could not conduct a campaign in midwinter with their starved ponies weak from lack of forage. Most of them bowed to the inevitable, returned to their reservations and remained there. So great had been the depredations of the Indians that the 19th Volunteer Cavalry from Kansas had been raised and was under Custer during the remainder of the campaign.

CUSTER'S LAST STAND

General Custer's fight at the Little Big Horn has been the subject of heated controversy. Critics say Custer committed the military crime of dispersion which yet when successful becomes a strategic success. The only thing that an Indian fears is an attack from all sides, but that attack must always be whole-hearted and must never let up when once launched. It took the whole Sioux nation about four hours, poor shots as they were, to annihilate Custer's little band. Custer was likewise unfortunate that he did not have with him at the Little Big Horn his old squadron commanders, Captain Louis Hamilton, the grandson of Alexander Hamilton, and Major Elliott, both of them ideally fitted for the peculiar style of Indian campaigning. Both these gallant officers had lost their lives at the Washita fight with Black Kettle, but permanent peace with the Indians of that locality was made by their sacrifice.

One of the greatest disadvantages with which Custer had to contend against the Sioux was that the Government had permitted enormous amounts of ammunition to be sold to the Indians through the big trading agencies. Through these sources, the Indians had acquired Winchester rifles, so that they were very much better armed than the soldiers, who had quick-fouling short-range carbines. It took the sacrifice of Custer and his command as well as the previous defeats of the infantry by Sitting Bull to arouse the Government to the fact that it must stop the traffic in arms and ammunition with the Indians. When this was done, while it took some time, there was little further fighting

WESTCHESTER HORSE AND THE "CUSTER TRAIL"

with the Sioux. A hot pursuit by converging columns from all sides was the one thing which got on the nerves of the Indians and this was always Custer's plan of attack. The Indians paid Custer the greatest possible compliment as he fell last and alone surrounded by the bodies of his friends and relatives. His valor won for him the privilege of nonmutilation; his body was untouched by savage hands.

CUSTER HIGHWAY

West of the Mississippi there is a warm feeling of kinship as well as comradeship for the men of iron courage and stern resolution who strove in season and out of season to protect the settlers. This is shown in the naming of the Custer Highway, an automobile road fifteen hundred miles long from Omaha to Glacier National Park, the changing of the name of the Little Big Horn to the Custer River, and the naming of numerous towns and counties after the General.

THE CUSTER TRAIL

The Valley of the Bronx, rich with historical associations, would be a very fitting place for the designation of a trail in memory of our Civil War and Indian fighters. There was picturesque and interesting fighting during the Revolution in the old town of Eastchester near Bronxville and Tuckahoe and in Mount Vernon. At Hartsdale, the so-called "Bashful New Englanders" attempted unsuccessfully to harass the British advance on Washington's Army at White Plains. The proposed trail would pass right along the base of Chatterton's Hill, where Alexander Hamilton and his two-gun battery checked the Hessians temporarily in the battle of White Plains. As the Custer Trail would cross over the Hudson at the Bear Mountain bridge, it would pass near other points of Revolutionary interest. Stony Point is near the scene of the desperate but successful bayonet charge of "Mad Anthony Wayne." Here from Anthony's Nose the iron chain and great log boom, believed to be sufficient to prevent the passage of the British fleet, was stretched under the protecting guns of Forts Clinton and Montgomery.

NETWORK OF BRIDLE PATHS

There are three great bridle paths and park reservations now in sight or promised, and planned to run north and south through Westchester County along the Bronx, the Saw Mill and Hutchinson River Valleys. These trails could all be made to converge at Anthony's Nose on the Hudson. If the trail along the Bronx is named for General Custer, one of the others might be called "Sheridan's Ride" for this great cavalry leader.

MEMORIAL AT BRONXVILLE

The eight or more states west of the Mississippi in which Custer marched and fought his Indian campaigns, and the seven states represented by the

(Continued on page 323)

Federal Control of the National Guard

BY

Colonel L. C. SCHERER, Cavalry
Militia Bureau, War Department

Federal and State Powers:

THERE is no doubt that the Congress of the United States has constitutional power to legislate as to every detail of the organization, arming, and discipline of the National Guard. The only constitutional restriction is the reservation to the States of the power "to appoint officers" and the authority "to train according to the discipline prescribed by Congress."

Militia Includes National Guard:

The powers conferred by the Constitution relate to the militia of the United States, and Congress has defined the militia and divided it into three classes, viz., the National Guard, the Naval Militia, and the Unorganized Militia. The powers conferred by the Constitution relating to the militia apply, therefore, to the National Guard, wholly included in the militia. There is no question as to the power of Congress to define the composition of the National Guard, and that power is further affirmed by the Constitution in the provision that "no State shall keep troops without the consent of Congress." Congress has, under this proviso, legislated to the effect that States "shall maintain no troops other than those authorized in accordance with the organization prescribed" in the National Defense Act, which act in part deals with the composition and organization of the National Guard.

Authority of State:

To the extent that Congress has acted within its constitutional power and assumed control of the National Guard, the States have no right of control. Where Congress has not exercised its powers, the control remains with the States, where it inherently belonged. State legislation is, therefore, legal and binding, provided it is not contrary to the enactments of Congress or is limited to the "appointment of officers" and "the authority to train."

Growth of Federal Control:

It is instructive to follow step by step the development of the Organized Militia, part of which later became the National Guard, for it sets forth the continual increase in Federal control and the gradual relinquishment of State power. Study of this development is often necessary to clear up matters in doubt, and information gained is valuable in passing upon proposed State and Federal legislation.

Federal Appropriations:

As early as 1808 the Federal Government made appropriation for the Organized Militia. The amount involved at first was small, and little increase

FEDERAL CONTROL OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

is noted for nearly a century, and correspondingly the power assumed by Congress in legislating for the Organized Militia was limited. Most of the task of developing of the militia remained with the States. In recent years appropriations were increased, and with increased appropriation came increased Federal regulation and control. At present the annual National Guard appropriations are over 30 million dollars. It is the purpose of this article to indicate the present extent of Federal regulation and the manner of its exercise as prescribed in the National Defense Act.

Federal Laws:

The National Defense Act prescribes for the National Guard in great detail regarding composition and numbers, organization, personnel, equipment, training, discipline, and inspection. This legislation is the result primarily of the efforts of the National Guard itself and of its members. Federal agencies have concerned themselves principally with analyzing legislation proposed by the States and embodying in the acts such restrictions as were deemed necessary to insure Federal supervision and control of expenditures.

Federal Control:

Federal regulation of the National Guard is exercised through various agencies, usually designated in the acts themselves.

The President of the United States:

The President of the United States is charged with the enforcement of the requirements of the National Defense Act, with action in case of failure or refusal of any State to comply with promulgation of instructions to make effective certain requirements contained in the various acts of Congress. He is also, under a specific section of the law, charged with making all necessary rules and regulations and issuing such orders as may be necessary for the control, organization, discipline, and government of the militia, which includes the National Guard.

Secretary of War:

The Secretary of War is charged with the promulgation of regulations to make effective certain specific requirements mentioned in the acts, and usually is the agency through whom the President exercises his powers.

War Department:

The functions of the President of the United States and of the Secretary of War are exercised through the War Department and its branches, according to the provisions of the various acts or according to regulations made in aid of the various acts.

The War Department General Staff:

Subject to revision and approval by the Secretary of War, the plans and regulations under which the initial organization and territorial distribution of

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the National Guard and the Organized Reserves shall be made shall be prepared by a committee of the branch or division of the War Department General Staff, hereinafter provided for, which is charged with the preparation of plans for the national defense and for the mobilization of the land forces of the United States. For the purpose of this task, said committee shall be composed of members of said branch or division of the general staff and an equal number of reserve officers, including reserve officers who hold or have held commissions in the National Guard.

National Guard Regulations:

Under the provisions of section 5, National Defense Act, all policies and regulations affecting the organization, distribution, and training of the National Guard are prepared by committees of appropriate branches or divisions of the War Department General Staff, to which are added an equal number of reserve officers, including reserve officers who hold (or have held) commissions in the National Guard and whose names are borne on lists of officers suitable for such duty, submitted by the governors of the several States, and who while so serving are assigned as additional members of the general staff. When such policies and regulations are approved by the Secretary of War, they constitute the approved policies of the War Department for the development of the National Guard. In the formulation of such policies and regulations the views of the Chief of the Militia Bureau will be obtained.

The Chief of the Militia Bureau:

The Militia Bureau of the War Department shall be under the immediate supervision of the Secretary of War, and shall not form part of any other bureau, office, or other organization, and is established by law to facilitate the administration and to promote the development of the National Guard while not in the service of the United States. The primary function of the Chief of the Militia Bureau is the development of a high state of efficiency in the National Guard.

The development of the Militia Bureau forms an interesting chapter in the history of the National Guard. Ever since the reorganization of the National Guard following the Spanish-American War, the guard has felt the propriety and need of a separate bureau in the War Department charged primarily with National Guard matters. Such matters were at first handled by a section of the Adjutant General's Office. In 1908 that section was made a separate bureau, and in 1916 the bureau was authorized by law and designated the Militia Bureau.

Corps Areas:

For purposes of administration, training, and tactical control, the continental area of the United States shall be divided, on a basis of military population, into corps areas. Each corps area shall contain at least one division of

FEDERAL CONTROL OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

the National Guard or Organized Reserves and such other troops as the President may direct. The President is authorized to group any or all corps areas into army areas or departments.

Corps Area Commander:

The corps areas constitute the principal territorial administrative units outside the War Department, and their primary function in peace and in war is the organization, training, and mobilization of troops. The development of the National Guard is a most important function of the corps area commanders, who are enjoined to give this work their personal attention and to co-operate with the Militia Bureau and the local authorities at all times, to the end that uniformity in organization and training may be assured.

The functions and responsibilities of corps area commanders in connection with the National Guard while not in the service of the United States are hereinafter indicated.

The powers essential to the discharge of these functions, while limited by law, are sufficient to enable corps area commanders to maintain the National Guard troops within their corps areas in a state of preparedness for induction into the service of the United States. Corps area commanders exercise direct command over National Guard troops only when such troops have been called or drafted into the service of the United States and have been assigned to their command by competent authority.

Corps Area Staff:

For the purpose of assisting the corps area commander, there have been designated and assigned a certain number of officers as the staff of the corps area commander. All of these are charged with functions toward the National Guard similar to those assigned to them for the Regular Army and the Organized Reserves. One of the officers, designated by the title of "Officer in charge of National Guard Affairs," has the especial function of keeping the corps area commander informed as to National Guard matters.

Instructors and Sergeant Instructors:

Under the corps area commander there have been detailed for duty with the National Guard Regular Army officers and non-commissioned officers, who are usually assigned to specific National Guard organizations for the purpose of assisting in training, and for the purpose of acting as assistants to the corps area commander in maintaining Federal control of the National Guard.

State Authorities:

The development of the National Guard entirely within a single State is a function of the authorities of that State, and the power of appointment of officers and the authority to train the National Guard is reserved to the States by the Constitution. The States also have control of matters and all details not specifically covered by Federal legislation.

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Functions of the State authorities and their power of control over the National Guard within its boundaries are limited only by the provisions of law enacted by Congress and by regulations promulgated in accordance with those laws.

Federal aid is extended in arming, equipping, training, and disciplining; and Federal control is exercised in distribution, organization, and discipline of the National Guard, to the end that the National Guard may at all times be ready for immediate mobilization or call or draft into Federal service.

Federal Recognition:

Federal control over the National Guard is exercised through the War Department and the War Department agencies, as explained above, by the promulgation of the acts of Congress and the regulations; by the review of reports and returns from various sources, and by personal contact between the National Guard personnel and the War Department personnel, but the principal method of control is through the process of the extension, withholding, or withdrawal of Federal recognition.

Federal Recognition Defined:

Federal recognition of an individual or of a unit of the National Guard of a State is the action of the Federal Government, exercised through the Chief of the Militia Bureau, in acknowledging and recording that the individual or unit has qualified according to the provisions of the National Defense Act and regulations made thereunder.

Federal recognition will not be extended to an individual or to a unit without express application of the State, and not until the necessary data and records have been submitted to insure that all the provisions of the National Defense Act have been complied with.

Status After Federal Recognition:

After Federal recognition has been extended to an individual or to a unit, a Federal status has been acquired in addition to the State status, and no change of that Federal status will be made, nor will an individual be discharged, or an organization be disbanded or consolidated with another organization, without the express authority of the Secretary of War.

Non-compliance with Federal Act:

Whenever any State shall, within a limit of time to be fixed by the President, have failed or refused to comply with or enforce any requirement of this act or any regulation promulgated thereunder and in aid thereof by the President or the Secretary of War, the National Guard of such State shall be debarred, wholly or in part, as the President may direct, from receiving from the United States any pecuniary or other aid, benefit, or privilege authorized or provided by this act or any other law.

FEDERAL CONTROL OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

Withdrawal of Federal Recognition:

Action under this authority is exercised through the War Department by the withdrawal of recognition from an individual, from a unit or from the entire National Guard of a State, as circumstances warrant. Advance notice that recognition will terminate on a certain date unless the requirements are met will be sent through the Chief of the Militia Bureau.

The Westchester Horse and the "Custer Trail"

(Continued from page 317)

cavalry regiments in the Third Cavalry Division, together with Ohio and Michigan, the states of his birth and adoption, might well unite in erecting a suitable memorial at Bronxville, the beginning of the trail. The governors and their military staffs might assemble there for a commemoration service which would be a fitting tribute to the men who have made and preserved our nation. The historical traditions of the Revolutionary War and of the Civil and Indian Wars would all be combined.

There could be no more effective Americanization at the gateway of New York City than such a ceremony. It would give direct notice to those not familiar with our history who are striving in a subtle way to undermine our patriotism and nullify the laws of the land to beware of the indignation of an aroused America. In the sight of her loyal sons and daughters, the memory of those who died in her service from 1776 to 1876 is most precious. In these earlier wars, the young Republic of the West was made ready for heart service and supreme sacrifice, and when the time came, her hundreds of thousands went forth in unending stream across the Atlantic to fight for their lives and the life of the world in the most righteous war of history.

AN ARTILLERYMAN ON CAVALRY LEADERSHIP

"THE COMMANDER of a large mass of cavalry must unite in his person so many extraordinary qualities that no one who realizes this can wonder why a Seydlitz is seldom seen. But we need not therefore renounce the useful assistance of cavalry; only we must congratulate ourselves when a cavalry leader, even though not perfect, is found to be, at any rate to some extent, equal to the discharge of the duties of his arm."—*Letters on Cavalry*, page 119, by Prince Kraft zu Hohenlohe Ingelfingen.

Enter the 1924 Colorado Endurance Ride

Army Olympic Team

BY

First Lieutenant P. M. ROBINETT, 3d Cavalry

ON THE eve of the departure of the American Equestrian Team for the International Horse Show in London and the Olympic Games in France I have been asked to write a "few notes as to the team's prospects" in the forthcoming competitions.

I cannot help recalling the statement made by Major J. A. Barry, the team captain, at a dinner given at the Radnor Hunt Club last October, to the effect that the team, mounted on the best horses in America and with an even break in the luck of the game, had only the mathematical odds of their number against that of the field of winning these competitions.

Any one familiar with jumping horses will realize that this is a correct statement, for there is no sport in the world less dominated by a few individuals than is the sport of "timber topping." It is not to be understood, however, that the team is downhearted or pessimistic. It should be understood that the team believes that it has the greatest string of jumping horses ever assembled in the United States, and that these horses will give a good account of themselves in Europe.

After months of preparation and after having attended eight of the leading horse shows of America and Canada, where the best jumpers of the continent have been shown in open competition, Major Barry has chosen from the horses available the following horses as jumpers: *Bally MacShane* and *Little Canada*, both owned by First Lieutenant F. H. Bontecou, Cavalry Reserve Corps, of Port Chester, New York; *Nigra* and *Jack Snipe*, both from the Cavalry School, Fort Riley, Kansas; *Joffre*, formerly with the American Forces in Germany; and *Sure Fire*, loaned to the team by Mr. O. W. Lehman, of Chicago. In addition to the above-named horses, *Miss America*, *Proctor*, and *Brown Boy*, now being trained for the three-day event, are very good jumpers and further strengthen the team, especially for the International Horse Show. Of these horses *Bally MacShane* is, without doubt, the greatest jumper of the lot.

For the Equestrian Championship (the event involving training, endurance, and jumping) Major Barry now has in training the following horses: *Miss America*, a Canadian-bred mare given to the Government; the thoroughbred gelding *Blank Check*, loaned to the team by Mr. F. P. Garvan, of New York; the thoroughbred horse *Pathfinder*, which has already made himself famous in the last three Eastern Endurance Rides; the Cavalry School's *Proctor*; *Roulette*, a thoroughbred horse given to the Government; *Brown Boy*, a tough little horse owned by Lieutenant P. M. Robinett; *Tango Dance*, a thoroughbred horse owned by Captain V. L. Padgett and until recently regarded as the very best prospect for this event, but now slightly lame; and *Ky*, Major E. W. Taulbee's thoroughbred gelding. The best horses available for this event have been tried out and some of them dropped because they were not suitable. There are horses in America which would have strengthened the team in this event, but they were not available. However, it is believed that our entries, to be chosen from this list, will do credit to themselves.



Photograph by Keystone View Company

MAJOR JOHN A. BARRY, THIRD CAVALRY
Captain Army Olympic Team

Courtesy of The Spur



© Harris & Ewing

FIRST LIEUTENANT FRANK L. CARR,
Cavalry



© Harris & Ewing

MAJOR C. P. GEORGE
Sixteenth Field Artillery



© Underwood & Underwood

MAJOR SLOAN DOAK,
Cavalry



© Harris & Ewing

CAPTAIN V. L. PADGETT,
Third Cavalry

MEMBERS ARMY OLYMPIC TEAM

Courtesy of The Spur

Horses, C. A. and E.

BY

Colonel HENRY C. WHITEHEAD,

Chief of Remount Service, Quartermaster Corps

THE above is the official designation of the funds appropriated by Congress for the purchase of horses for the Army. This item in Army appropriation now before Congress provides for the purchase of horses "for such organizations and members of the military service as may be required to be mounted."

The cessation of hostilities in Europe and the restoration of peace left the Army with a large surplus of horses and mules, which was disposed of with dispatch. Reductions made in the peace strength of the Regular Army after the National Army was demobilized resulted in additional surplus animals, which were disposed of whenever they became in excess of actual requirements of the Army.

Since 1920 there has been no appropriation for horses, except a few thousand dollars each year for the purchase of immature remounts. These, with a few that have been bred at the remount depots, have been practically all required in providing the service schools with young horses to be used for instruction in training remounts.

Based on tables of organization of 1920 and 1921, the peace-time animal strength of the Regular Army is 30,656 horses and 24,805 mules. Due to shortages of horses and mules, it became necessary to reduce the animal strength, and this was accomplished by War Department letter of April 23, 1923, which reads in part as follows:

"The accompanying tables, A to R, inclusive, set forth the present temporary allowances and distribution of animals to all units of the Regular Army, and to posts, stations, and establishments. In so far as tactical units are concerned, these temporary allowances should not be confused with the actual peace-strength allowances for an Army of 125,000, which are now being computed and which are soon to be published. This reduction in the allowance of animals became necessary on account of existing shortages and the necessity of transferring 2,445 horses to the National Guard. The allowances set forth in these tables distribute practically all the animals that will be on hand July 1, 1924. Therefore no replacements of horses and only approximately 4 per cent replacement of mules can be furnished prior to July 1, 1925, and then only in case Congress appropriates funds for the purchase of replacements."

The estimates, prepared nearly a year ago, for the fiscal year 1925 carried only the actual replacements required to fill shortages estimated to exist July 1, 1924, and normal replacements for the fiscal year 1925. The estimated cost was based on the purchase of mature horses of good type. This figure

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was cut before it reached Congress, and again by the House; so that it is doubtful if mature horses of good type can be bought in the numbers required. Certainly, the number of horses required could be had for the sum fixed in the bill as it passed the House, but it may be necessary to lower the desirable standard, buy immature horses, or take fewer horses than are actually required.

There is a great revival in riding throughout the country. Racing on the flat and over timber at the established race courses, and point-to-point races, hunting, polo, horse shows, and endurance rides are flourishing. Riding clubs are more numerous than ever before and are well supported, not only in the East and on the Pacific coast, but from coast to coast. Riding for exercise, for pleasure, and for sport was never before so popular and so widespread.

Better riding horses are demanded in increasing numbers. The right sort are hard to find and are not to be had in any considerable numbers at a reasonable price. This has had a very stimulating effect on breeding. Breeders are trying to get rid of scrub, nondescript horses, which are worth nothing, and to breed good ones, which are worth real money. There is a great demand for breeding stock. Some three hundred straight-gaited, pure-bred stallions of riding type have been distributed by the Government in the past three or four years, and the demand is constantly increasing. We have not yet begun to benefit by this breeding, but the youngsters are coming on in increasing numbers every year. In ten years from now we shall find fifty good riding horses where we find one today. And this does not mean that our horse population will greatly increase, but the scrubs will disappear and be replaced by good ones. It will be a slow process because of the scarcity of good mares, and it will take two or three good top crosses to produce acceptable brood mares out of most of those that are not now hopeless.

These remarks apply to riding horses only. Draft-horse breeders have been using good, pure-bred draft stallions for many generations of horses, with the result that we have had an abundant supply of artillery horses of excellent type and quality. There are indications, however, that, because of the war and the depression following the war, breeding has been neglected, and we may soon be confronted with a shortage of good draft horses.

On the whole, we may look forward to being better mounted in the near future, but not in the immediate future. We shall begin to eliminate from the Army the type of horse that drives troopers to desert and make officers sick. Officers will begin to find better private mounts in a fair market.

It has been and is still a very serious undertaking for an officer to secure suitable private mounts. We have been able to render little assistance for the past three or four years because the few young horses bred at the remount depots had to go to the schools as training colts. Beginning with the new fiscal year, and after satisfying the demands from the schools this summer, we hope to hold such suitable remounts as are produced at the depots for sale to officers.

Desirability of Lighter Spurs

BY

Colonel W. C. BROWN, U. S. A., Retired

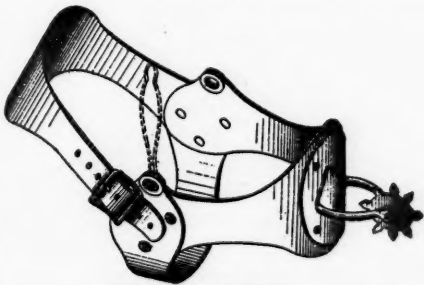
A PAIR of regulation spurs without straps weighs 10 ounces ($\frac{5}{8}$ pound), which is unnecessarily heavy, for we can make just as good a spur, amply strong and rigid, of an aluminum alloy containing 5 per cent silicon, or No. 43 alloy, as it is called technically, which will weigh only about 3.4 ounces per pair. Steel has a specific gravity of 7.85, while that of No. 43 alloy is 2.68, and it requires but little figuring to show that if made of the lighter metal a saving of about 6 6-10 ounces in weight per pair would result.

Arrangements have been completed for the manufacture, at the Jeffersonville Depot, Q. M. C., of fifty pairs of spurs for experimental purposes. These are to be cast from the light aluminum alloy above mentioned.

A study of those paragraphs of field service and drill regulations pertaining to the marching of cavalry, as well as our own experience, shows that even in a practically level country the trooper usually walks and leads for about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles in an average 25-mile march. In a hilly or mountainous country the proportion of the distance in which the trooper dismounts and leads is much greater. So recently as in the Mexican Punitive Expedition of 1916, the writer recalls orders being in force calling for cavalry commands to dismount and lead for practically half the distance marched. Some of the cavalry columns on that expedition had very long marches, much of it over mountain trails, where we had to lead both up and down hill to save horse flesh, and even at that some troops lost 10 per cent of their animals—a loss, however, due more to lack of forage than to hard marches.

In camp the trooper usually, to prevent their loss, wears his spurs from the time he rolls out of his blankets at daylight until he turns in at dark; so that on average marches, including duties about camp, he probably walks each day, wearing his spurs, for about five miles—10,560 steps! Recalling now the fact that each steel spur is unnecessarily heavy by 3.2 ounces, it requires but little calculation to show that even this small excess in weight means, in walking five miles, lifting unnecessarily a weight of 2,112 pounds—something more than a ton!

An attempt to lighten this very article of field equipment was made by an equipment board as far back as 1879, as shown by G. O. No. 7, A. G. O., of that year, in which we find, under the head of *Spurs and Straps*: "The board recommends for adoption the spurs and straps of the pattern designed by Major Anson Mills, Tenth Cavalry. They consist of three leather straps riveted together with copper rivets; the spur riveted to the heel strap, and all as per pattern submitted."



THE MILLS SPUR

THE CAVALRY JOURNAL

An attempt to lighten this very article of field equipment was made by an equipment board as far back as 1879, as shown by G. O. No. 7, A. G. O., of that year, in which we find, under the head of *Spurs and Straps*: "The board recommends for adoption the spurs and straps of the pattern designed by Major Anson Mills, Tenth Cavalry. They consist of three leather straps riveted together with copper rivets; the spur riveted to the heel strap, and all as per pattern submitted."

A few of these were subsequently made up at Rock Island Arsenal and weighed, straps and all, about 6 ounces per pair, much less than the heavy brass spurs then used, which latter were brittle and difficult to make fit snugly to the heel. The writer wore a pair of Mills spurs in 1879 on marches, mostly in mountainous country, aggregating over 2,000 miles.

They fit the heel snugly and without compression, and were the most satisfactory field spurs he ever used, being less liable to breakage, and do not chafe the heel of the boot or shoe. A detachable rowel protector, in the shape of a two-part ring shield passing around and encasing the rowel, was provided, which, when desired, greatly lessened the severity of the spur.

When the proceedings of the 1879 Equipment Board reached the War Department, the Chief of Ordnance reported having 92,000 spurs and straps of the old brass pattern on hand, and although General Sherman and the Secretary of War approved of the Mills spur, the Ordnance Department was allowed to use up the old stock. I am informed that when this stock was about exhausted the War Department's approval of the Mills spur was forgotten and the Ordnance Department continued to manufacture and issue the old pattern, and these were worn until a few years ago, when the present regulation spur was adopted.



Taking advantage of the merits of the Mills spur, the writer in 1903 patented a "spur attachment for leggins," shown in the accompanying cut. Its object was to provide a spur attachment for leggins which permitted the user to quickly remove the yoke and rowel whenever circumstances might render spurs undesirable. This removal was effected by simply turning a lock-bar attached to the yoke and disengaging it from pins projecting from a metallic plate. This plate was riv-

eted to a small thick leather strap, which in turn was stitched to the heel of the leggin, as shown in the cut. The device, however, was never adopted.

Editorial Comment

OUR FIRST CHIEF

BEFORE ANOTHER NUMBER of this publication appears Major General Willard A. Holbrook will have by operation of law, having attained the statutory age limit, passed to the retired list.

The Cavalry Service and the United States Cavalry Association are not saying farewell to their first Chief. He shall always be one of, and the first among, us.

Upon the creation of the office of Chief of Cavalry in 1920, General Holbrook assumed the onus of organizing the functions of his branch. The signal triumph of the Cavalry of the Army of the United States in maintaining its indispensable position in the scheme of national defense, along with the continued steady progress of the development of the Arm, is in itself a sufficient testimonial of the record of General Holbrook. He transmits to his successor an efficient Service, imbued with the traditional spirit of the mounted Arm. Under his inspirational guidance the potentialities of the Cavalry have been adequately realized and the possibilities of the corps through his personality have in the eyes of those who were not informed come to be more fully and exactly recognized and definitely appreciated.

Friend, counselor, scholar, gentleman, SOLDIER—we feel the loss of him and we will miss him.

General Holbrook carries with him into his new field of endeavors the earnest and continuing good wishes of each cavalryman—officer and enlisted man.

GENERAL MALIN CRAIG

THE CAVALRY SERVICE and the United States Cavalry Association desire to extend their congratulations to General Malin Craig upon his designation as Chief of Cavalry, effective this month, following the retirement of General Holbrook, and to welcome him to his new duties.

A cavalryman of the first rank, he has, as it were, been loaned for a short period to the Army, and now again returns to his own.

The Middle West has again furnished us with our Chief. General Craig was born August 5, 1875, in St. Joseph, Missouri. Appointed to the Military Academy from Pennsylvania, he was graduated in 1898. He graduated with honors in 1904 from the Infantry and Cavalry School, from the Staff College in the following year, and from the War College in 1910 and 1920. His service has included General Staff duty from April 10 to September, 1912, and from June to August, 1917. He participated in the Santiago Campaign in 1898, the China Relief Expedition in 1900 and in the Philippine Insurrection from 1900 to 1902.

During the World War General Craig served in The Adjutant General's Office and in the Office of the Chief of Staff from June to August, 1917. As

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a Colonel he was on duty in the United States and in France until January, 1918, as Chief of Staff in the Forty-first Division. As a Brigadier General, he was successively Chief of Staff, First Army Corps, during the Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, and Meuse-Argonne offensives, and of the 3d Army during the march into and occupation of Germany. He also commanded the 166th Infantry Brigade.

He was appointed a Brigadier General, Regular Army, July 3, 1920.

Until his present assignment as Commander of the Coast Defenses of Manila and Subic Bays, General Graig was Commandant of the Cavalry School.

His citation for the Distinguished Service Medal reads: "For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He served in turn as Chief of Staff of a Division, a Corps, and an Army, in each of which capacities he exhibited great ability."

The Cavalry with confidence anticipates under the supervision of General Craig a pleasant continuance of its past and present well rounded activities.

THE AIM OF THE CAVALRY JOURNAL

"TO DISSEMINATE KNOWLEDGE of the military art and science, to promote the professional improvement of its members, and to preserve and foster the spirit, the traditions, and the solidarity of the Cavalry of the Army of the United States."

The above is what the Constitution of the Association says is its aim and purpose. The Constitution further says that the CAVALRY JOURNAL shall be a "professional and scientific" magazine. The present management believes that it should closely adhere to the above.

Our frequency of publication does not admit of competing with the daily newspapers and civilian published service weeklies. We are not looking for news in the ordinary sense of the word, for news is not thought-out matter. The routine issuances of the War Department, such as orders, bulletins, and circulars, ordinarily do not fall within the JOURNAL's scope, for that material comes to the attention of the military in their daily duty, so far as it applies to them. Here the JOURNAL tries to avoid a duplication of effort.

The CAVALRY JOURNAL endeavors to obtain from competent persons original material, the product of the writers' own minds, presented in an attractive and interesting form. Information of permanent value is, above all, prized.

The encouragement of the art of writing in the Army is one of the principal endeavors of the JOURNAL.

The JOURNAL does not exist to entertain, amuse, and only in a very small sense to divert. It thus also tries not to enter the field of the conventional magazine. It concentrates on pleasing no particular group. Impressionism if selected is taboo.

The constant endeavor is to publish things that will fulfill its purpose. Every item and illustration is dedicated to that aim. It would seem best conservatively to progress along these lines, and if growth continues it can then be concluded that it is because some real worth inheres in the JOURNAL.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

VIGOROUS POLICY

WE BELIEVE that every member of the Association wants a tactful aggressiveness to mark all of our activities. The management is therefore proposing a vigorous policy. There are degrees of vigor and aggressiveness. Since you are in favor of this way of doing things, please try to accept the degree used, for no two men will do a job in exactly the same way. It is hoped that every one will remember that the purpose is to make the Association grow, and will aid in carrying out this idea.

CAPTAIN ROYDEN WILLIAMSON, 1st CAVALRY BRIGADE, IN COLLABORATION WITH CAPTAIN WAYLAND B. AUGUR, WINS PRIZE ESSAY CONTEST

FOURTEEN ESSAYS WERE RECEIVED and considered by a committee of the Executive Council of the U. S. Cavalry Association composed of Colonels James H. Reeves (Cavalry), G. S. C., Herbert B. Crosby, Cavalry, and Major John C. Montgomery (Cavalry), G. S. C.

The winners were announced as follows on May 20:

First prize, \$100.00: Captain Royden Williamson, 1st Cavalry Brigade, in collaboration with Captain Wayland B. Augur.

Second prize, \$60.00: First Lieutenant W. F. Pride, 9th Cavalry.

Third prize, \$40.00: Captain William G. Simmons, 6th Cavalry.

Two other essays were given honorable mention by the judges, that of Colonel A. G. Lott, 8th Cavalry, and one submitted by three officers working together—Captain Charles Cramer and 1st Lieutenants Clayton E. Snyder and George J. Rawlins, all 5th Cavalry.

The following comment was submitted by the judges with their decisions:

"While the board of judges is of the opinion that none of the plans submitted constitute in themselves a complete plan for the conduct of test in Combat Leadership of Small Cavalry Units, it is, nevertheless, felt that the essays contain many excellent suggestions which should serve as a basis for the final preparation, under the direction of the Chief of Cavalry, of the details of the test desired."

A SUCCESS

SUCCESS is the correct epithet for the U. S. Cavalry Association and JOURNAL. The paid-up membership is increasing slowly as a whole and rapidly in the Reserves and National Guard, where the future field lies. In the last two years the net financial worth of your Association has more than *doubled*. The book and magazine and saddlery departments are steadily expanding, rendering efficient, individual, unduplicated service at a satisfactory profit. You are not carrying a dead horse. You are a member of a producing agency. Do yourself justice by telling the other fellow this.

Enter the 1924 Colorado Endurance Ride

Topics of the Day

ONE HUNDRED PER CENT SUPPORTERS

THE FIRST and Second Machine-Gun Squadrons and Fourth and Eleventh Cavalry are one hundred per cent supporters, every officer and troop a paid subscriber to the CAVALRY JOURNAL.

RESERVE NEW MEMBER CONTEST

THE ASSOCIATION is conducting a contest among the Reserves for new members. The prizes are libraries of books, each worth about \$20.00. The division and the regiment or machine-gun squadron in each division getting the most new members, provided the number is over respectively 40 and 5, prior to August 31, 1924, will receive a set of books. In addition, the regiment or machine-gun squadron in the six divisions setting the highest mark for new members in this period, provided the number is over 8, will receive another similarly valuable library.

There are more Reserves in the Association now than ever before—above 330. This is almost solely due to the activity of the Reserve units themselves in selling the Association and JOURNAL to their members. There are still over 2,500 Reserve Cavalry officers eligible whom we need.

TRYOUTS FOR CAVALRY RIFLE AND PISTOL TEAM

THE TRYOUTS for the Cavalry Team are being held at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, again this year. A total of 22 officers and 28 enlisted men have assembled for the competition, preparatory to the National Matches. Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Davidson is the team captain again.

The following matches will be shot:

No. 1—Cavalry Regimental Team Championship:

Course: The National Rifle Team Match Course, 1924.

Open to: One team of two (2) competitors from each regiment.

Prizes: The team making the highest score will be awarded the Cavalry Regimental Team Championship Trophy, and a bronze medal will be awarded to each member of the team.

No. 2—Cavalry Individual Championship Match:

Course: The National Rifle Team Match Course, 1924.

Open to: All officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men.

Prizes: The individual making the highest score will be awarded the Cavalry Individual Championship Trophy and a gold medal; 2d place, silver medal; 3d place, bronze medal.

TOPICS OF THE DAY

No. 3—200-Yard Individual Championship Match:

Course: 20 shots at 200 yards offhand.

Open to: All officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men.

Prizes: The individual making the highest score will be awarded a silver medal; 2d place, bronze medal.

No. 4—1,000-Yard Individual Championship Match:

Course: 20 shots at 1,000 yards. No sighting shots.

Open to: All officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men.

Prizes: The individual making the highest score will be awarded the Fort Bliss Trophy and a silver medal; 2d place, bronze medal.

The individual making the highest aggregate score in the tryout, first elimination with rifle, will be awarded the Holbrook Trophy and a gold medal; 2d place, silver medal; 3d place, bronze medal.

The individual making the highest aggregate score in the tryout for the National Match, Pistol Team, will be awarded a gold medal; 2d place, silver medal; 3d place, bronze medal.

The Cavalry Regimental Team Championship Trophy will be retained by the winning regiment and the other trophies by the organizations to which the winners belong for one year or until the next competition. Should the winner of any trophy not be a member of an organization, the custody of the trophy will be subject to disposition by the Chief of Cavalry.

Should the individual winning a trophy be transferred the trophy will be transferred also and the Chief of Cavalry notified of such action, provided the transfer does not take the individual out of the Cavalry arm. In such case the trophy remains in the cavalry organization from which the individual transferred. Acknowledgment of the receipt of trophies will be made to the Chief of Cavalry by commanding officers concerned.

All medals awarded will become the permanent property of the winner.

No individual can compete for trophies or medals in individual matches who has been a shooting member of the Cavalry or the Cavalry-Engineer Team in more than one of the Cavalry Team Matches of 1921-22-23.

The Captain, National Match Team, Cavalry, has been directed to report to the Chief of Cavalry the winners of these competitions and the disposition made of the trophies.

The Cavalry Team won the second place in the Service Team Match in the National Matches last year at Camp Perry, Ohio.

REMARKABLE RECORD OF TENTH CAVALRY WAGON TRAIN

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE ARMY is informed by the Commanding General, Eighth Corps Area, that during the past fourteen months the wagon train of the Service Troop, 10th Cavalry, marched 4,156 miles with the loss of but one mule.

THE CAVALRY JOURNAL

THE CAVALRY FUND

THE CALL FOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE CAVALRY FUND is being made at this time. As fully outlined in the Annual Report of the Association, mailed to each members in January last, and in the April CAVALRY JOURNAL, this Fund now undertakes to support all activities, except Army Polo Team (under the Central Polo Committee, War Department), such as the Eastern Endurance Ride, of which the Association is a sponsor and which requires a fee of \$500 per year, medals for the Cavalry Rifle Teams, the encouragement of the Olympic Team, and any other activities considered appropriate by the Executive Council by whom the Fund is disbursed.

This means that *one* call for funds is made each year for all these matters instead of a request for each of them. It means that a budget is made. Every general and field officer will be asked for \$3 and every one of lower grade \$1.50. Contributions may be made individually or, where feasible, by units, if so desired. Funds from other sources, as from Cavalry expositions, are welcome. The Reserves and National Guard will be invited again to partake in this work.

The hope is that a working capital can be built up gradually. This will eventuate if all contribute, for the budget is so constructed as to show a surplus each year. Co-operation only is necessary.

Due to the clerical work entailed in this call, and the extremely small force available to handle this labor, only *ONE CALL* will be made. It is therefore requested by the Executive Council that prompt response be made. The results last year were very gratifying when calls were made for each activity. Now that THE CAVALRY FUND has come into being, there is every expectation that the results will be much greater.

CAVALRY R. O. T. C. ENROLLMENT FOR SECOND SEMESTER

	Course.	
	Basic.	Advanced.
First Corps Area—Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass.	91	17
Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.	58	41
Third Corps Area—Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va.	39	24
Fourth Corps Area—University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.	57	9
Fifth Corps Area—Culver Military Academy, Culva, Ind. ..	44	6
Sixth Corps Area—University of Illinois, Champaign, Ill. ..	188	26
Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing, Mich. ..	49	11
Eighth Corps Area—University of Arizona, Tucson, Ariz. ..	107	17
New Mexico Military Institute, Roswell, N. Mex.	62	15
Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station, Texas	83	23
Ninth Corps Area—Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Oreg	57	11
Totals	835	200

TOPICS OF THE DAY

COLORADO ENDURANCE RIDE

THE COLORADO ENDURANCE RIDE will be held at the Broadmoor Hotel, Colorado, starting August 3, 1924, lasting until August 10, with five days of riding. Horses must reach Broadmoor polo stables August 2. The start and finish of each day's ride, as heretofore, will be at the hotel. The following are the sponsors of the Colorado Endurance Ride: American Remount Association, Arabian Horse Club of America, Horse Association of America, the Kentucky Jockey Club, the Morgan Horse Club, Thoroughbred Horse Association, and the Genesee Valley Breeders' Association.

The judges this year are Major Henry Leonard, Chairman; D. Bryant Turner, Esq., and Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Neill, Remount Service, Q. M. C., U. S. Army. Pure-breds, cross-breds, and grades are eligible, to be ridden by white males designated by owners. Prizes are: First, \$500, the Broadmoor Silver Cup, Blue Ribbon, Arabian Horse Club Medal, Horse Association of America Medal, Morgan Horse Club Medal; Second, \$400, Red Ribbon, Horse Association of America Medal, Morgan Horse Club Trophy; Third, \$300, Yellow Ribbon, Horse Association of America Medal, Morgan Horse Club Trophy; Fourth, \$200, White Ribbon, Horse Association of America Medal; Fifth, \$150, Pink Ribbon, Horse Association of America Medal; Sixth, \$100, Green Ribbon, Horse Association of America Medal; \$100 in gold will be presented to the rider who displays the best horsemanship in the ride, regardless of his place at the finish. An individual silver cup is awarded each year to the winner of the first place and becomes his permanent property. The name of the winning horse, names of his riders and owner, together with his time and condition scores, are engraved on the Broadmoor Cup, which remains permanently at Broadmoor; also, a bronze medal is given by the Horse Association of America to each rider completing successfully the 300-mile endurance ride.

The general conditions are practically identical with those of the Eastern Endurance Ride; which were published in the April, 1924, number of the CAVALRY JOURNAL.

THE SPANISH CAVALRY

THE ACTIVE SERVICE of the Spanish cavalry at the present time has lead the CAVALRY JOURNAL to make special effort to procure current data on the operations and training in this country.

SUCCESS IN THE MILITARY SERVICE

IN THE COAST ARTILLERY JOURNAL for April, 1914, Major W. K. Wilson, C. A. C., in summing up his pithy article on the above subject, gives as his formula for success in the military service these factors: Desire to succeed, self-confidence, persistence, hard work, patience, cheerfulness, self-control, courage, preparedness, honor, and loyalty. This composition is well worth getting and reading.

CHIEF OF CAVALRY'S RIFLE TEAM

SERGEANT EMORY J. COLE, Troop G, 6th Cavalry, is announced as the member of the Chief of Cavalry's Rifle Team for the 6th Cavalry for the year 1923.

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THE ARMY POLO TEAM

MAJOR LOUIS BEARD, Quartermaster Corps, has been selected by the War Department to captain the Army Polo Team which will defend the Junior Championship Cup, at Rumson, New Jersey, in August of this year, which was retained last year at Narragansett Pier, having been won for the first time by the Army Team in 1922. Major Beard will also head the Army Team which it is understood will be invited to England, probably in June, 1925, to play the British Army Team, which was defeated by the Americans last year at the Meadowbrook Club in the International Military Polo Championship. The primary mission of the team is viewed as preparation for the International Military Championship in England in 1925. The secondary aim is the defense of the Junior Cup.

In the past great steps forward in Army polo have been made by the persistent development of a few good players. It has been found unsafe to rely continually on the same men. Therefore it has been decided to find new men. The mount question this year is very difficult, because few horses have been bought by the Government since the war and the majority of those on hand are now worn out. In the past the selection of mounts has been in the hands of local authorities. Lack of understanding as to requirements has sometimes resulted in unsuitable horses being forwarded.

In furtherance of these plans Major Beard was directed by the War Department to make a trip of inspection in order to get first-hand information as to the prospects for material for the Army Team this year and next year. Fort Sam Houston, Fort Bliss, Fort Riley, and Fort Leavenworth were visited. It was made clear to the respective commanding officers by Major Beard that this method was being followed this year, not because of any lack of faith in independent selections, but because it was necessary to make comparisons in order to assemble as economically as possible the most desirable players and horses. The most hearty co-operation was met with from all concerned. It was impressed upon all that every effort was being made to give every one a chance, and that the team selected for the play of 1924 would be with a view to development rather than with a view to selection of a team for a particular tournament. This year's polo team is being selected with the hope that both players and ponies will be developed to a higher point for the general benefit of Army polo.

At some polo centers the officers offered to lend their private mounts to the team. At Kelly Field, in lieu of players and ponies, financial assistance was offered. Commanding officers themselves permitted a selection of as many ponies as were needed from their very best. The polo seen on this trip showed much improvement. The principles of the game seemed to be well understood by even the beginners. Although handicapped by the lack of proper playing field and trained ponies, the games were surprisingly good. In the selection of ponies the high grade of post polo was kept in mind, and only a small percentage of first-class ponies have been taken from each place; it was also hoped that the selection of a pony from an organization would give that unit a closer personal interest in the team.

TOPICS OF THE DAY

The personnel and ponies on June 1 were completely assembled at Mitchell Field. The players are: First Lieutenant John A. Smith, Field Artillery, Camp Travis, Texas; Captain C. A. Wilkinson, Cavalry, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Captain C. H. Gerhardt, Cavalry, Fort Riley, Kansas; Major J. L. Devers, Field Artillery, West Point, New York; Major A. H. Wilson, Cavalry, West Point, New York; Major L. A. Beard, Quartermaster Corps, Mitchell Field, Long Island.

There are thirty-six ponies obtained from various posts, viz: 8 from West Point, 2 from the Army War College Detachment, 2 from Fort Myer, 4 from Fort Riley (extra pony at Mt. Myer—sick), 1 from Fort Leavenworth, 3 from Fort Sam Houston, 1 from Fort Bliss, 7 from Fort Reno, Oklahoma, 1 loaned by Major S. W. Winfree, 3 private mounts of Captain C. A. Wilkinson, and 4 private mounts of Major L. A. Beard.

The detachment to care for these ponies consists of 1 sergeant in charge, 1 sergeant horseshoer, and 18 privates.

Little opportunity has been had to play so far, due to weather conditions. Each officer has been tentatively assigned his quota of ponies and most of the time has been spent in conditioning ponies and becoming acquainted with them. The same methods of training as those used by former Lieutenant T. H. McCreery are being employed.

The first tournament play will begin at Meadowbrook about June 12, at which time we will compete in both the high and low goal events. This will take up to July. During July special match games will be played on local fields to select the team to defend the Junior Championship Cup at Rumson.

As soon as the weather will permit, there will be regular match play three times a week for all teams on Long Island, including the Army team. This play, together with the opportunity to observe the trial matches for the international, should afford excellent opportunities for development.

The ponies as a whole are a better lot than we have had before. Only a few of the old ponies are back again and some of the good ones are missing, but, considering the string as a whole, it is quite acceptable in any company.

Major Beard, in commenting on the prospects, stated: "It is suggested that the Army as a whole be thanked for their help, without which we could not function, and the team expects to render a good account of itself, even though it will be its first year together."

TRAINING REGULATIONS FOR CAVALRY

THE FOLLOWING TRAINING REGULATIONS for use in Cavalry training have been completed and published to date by the Adjutant General of the Army:

- 10-5. Doctrines—Principles and Methods, Basic.
- 50-15. Instruction, Dismounted, without Arms.
- 50-20. Instruction, Dismounted, with Rifle and Automatic Rifle.
- 50-45. Instruction, Mounted, without Arms.

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- 50-50. Instruction, Mounted, with Rifle.
- 50-55. Instruction, Dismounted, with Pistol.
- 50-60. Instruction, Mounted, with Pistol.
- 50-65. Instruction, with Saber.
- 50-70. Saber Exercise (scope).
- 112-5. First Aid—Outline of First Aid for the Injured and Sick.
- 113-5. Hygiene—Principles of Personal Hygiene.
- 145-5. Musketry.
- 150-5. Marksmanship—Rifle, Individual.
- 150-10. Marksmanship—Rifle, General.
- 150-15. Individual Score Book for the Rifle.
- 150-30. Marksmanship—The Automatic Rifle.
- 150-35. Marksmanship—Machine-gun.
- 160-5. Signal Communications for all arms.
- 165-5. Signal Corps—Wire axis installation and maintenance within the division.
- 190-5. Topography and Surveying—Map Reading.
- 190-10. Topography and Surveying—Conventional Signs.
- 190-15. Topography and Surveying—Military Sketching.
- 190-30. Topography and Surveying—Use of Maps in Firing.
- 200-5. Scouting and Patrolling—Dismounted.
- 240-10. Technique of Machine-gun Fire—Direct Laying.
- 240-20. Machine-guns—Combat Practice.
- 300-50. Equipment—Field Ranges—Description—Care and Use.
- 360-10. Training Remounts.
- 425-25. The Cavalry Rifle Squad (drill), with Addenda.
- 425-30. The Cavalry Rifle Platoon (drill).
- 425-35. The Cavalry Machine Rifle Squad and Platoon (drill).
- 425-45. The Cavalry Troop (drill).
- 425-50. The Cavalry Squadron (drill).
- 425-55. The Regiment (drill).
- 425-60. Duties of Machine-gun Personnel.

These training regulations take the place of the Cavalry Drill Regulations of 1916. Photographic illustrations are quite generally used in these pamphlets. Due to lack of funds, some regulations which have been approved are not yet printed. Some of which have been printed are out of print temporarily, also due to exhausted appropriations. In such cases it is suggested that a new request be made about once a month.

In so far as available, they are issued to the Reserves and National Guards, as well as the Regular Army. They cost only \$0.05 per pamphlet, as a general thing, but a few are listed at \$0.10. They are obtainable from the Superintendent of Public Documents. Post-office money order is the customary way to remit. Checks are not acceptable.

TOPICS OF THE DAY

REPORT OF REMOUNT SERVICE

HORSEMEN AND BREEDERS will shortly receive the report issued by the Remount Service, now coming to be one of the important non-military activities of the Army, as far as the public is concerned. This service now has on hand 352 stallions, of whom 287 are thoroughbreds, all of which are at the disposal of farmers and horse-breeders. They are located at breeding centers throughout 40 States. Twelve more stallions and one brood mare, all gifts, were added during the past year, in addition to 14 mares, 4 yearlings and 10 weanlings, all thoroughbreds, presented to the Army by Miss Anita M. Baldwin, owner of the Santa Anita Rancho, California. As the Remount Service reports:

"The breeding plan, operated by the Remount Service of the Quartermaster Corps of the Army, has been in operation for three full years, with most encouraging results. Beginning with 159 stallions at stud in 1921, increased to 219 in 1922, there are at stud for the current breeding season over 300 stallions. Hundreds of applications for stallions are constantly pending—a circumstance which indicates a remarkable growth of public interest in the breeding of light horses since the inauguration of the breeding plan.

"During the breeding season of 1921 there were bred 4,129 mares to 159 stallions, with a reported get of 1,777 foals, or approximately 43 per cent. For the breeding season of 1922, 7,000 mares were bred to 219 stallions, with a reported get of 2,700. During the breeding season of 1923 approximately 8,000 mares were bred to 259 stallions. While complete reports as to the foals obtained from the breeding in 1923 are not as yet available, it is estimated that at least 3,200 foals will result from that breeding.

"From the results as above reported, it is confidently expected that within the lapse of a comparatively short period of time, if the Remount breeding operations so auspiciously began are continued without interruption, there will be in the country a considerable number of excellent half-bred horses, which when placed on the market will command exceedingly good prices and will do much to meet the ever-growing demand for horses for the farm, for cow horses, for hunters, and for polo ponies. At least two famous race-horses have been sired by Remount stallions, viz., *Sally's Alley*, by *Allumeur*, and *Wise Counselor*, by *Mentor*."

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

AFTER MUCH STUDY and experiment of the various ways in which it is possible to keep a mailing list up to date, the CAVALRY JOURNAL decided about two years ago to adopt the general policy of changing all addresses in accordance with the latest Army List and Directory appearing before date of publication of the CAVALRY JOURNAL. When subscribers send in changes of address these requests, of course, take precedence. Last-minute changes are effected by checking up from the records of the Office of the Chief of Cavalry. This step is especially efficacious for the July issue, in consideration of the great number of changes of station in the summer, because the Army List and Directory appears about May 10 (dated May 1) and the JOURNAL is mailed about June 29 or a few days earlier. The effectiveness of the system is apparent upon examination of the figures; of the 2,000 copies of the JOURNAL mailed each issue, not over ten ever come back to the Association headquarters.

New Books Reviewed

MANUAL OF MILITARY TRAINING. By Col. J. A. Moos and J. W. Lang. Vol. I, 1,066 pages, 91 illus.; Vol. II, 759 pages, 251 illus., index. George Banta Publishing Company, 1923. (Price, \$2.50 per volume.)

Review by Brigadier-General E. J. McClernand, U. S. A., Retired

The National Defense Act gave us a small Regular Army, a National Guard, an Organized Reserve, and, for the first time in our history, a definite military policy.

With the passage of the said act the importance of providing for suitable training was so evident that, in addition to the military schools and colleges throughout the country, provision was made for a Reserve Officers' Training Corps and the Citizens' Military Training Camps, with the basic idea of expanding a comparatively small peace establishment into a great war army. To accomplish this successfully will require not only a corps of highly educated professional officers, but, in addition, an assured supply of reserve officers possessing intelligence, with adequate training. The time that can be allotted for this training being necessarily limited, it is essential that the instruction be intensive and well thought out. The Manual of Military Training will aid materially in this work. While its usefulness will be greatest with the Reserve Officers' Training Corps and the Citizens' Military Training Camps, it will also be of great value to the National Guard and in no small measure to the Regular Army.

The Manual is intended for the infantry, but it also contains much of value to other arms. The Reserve Officers' Training Corps Basic Course (Infantry) and the Red and White Courses Citizens of the Military Training Camps are covered in the first volume, and the Advance Course for the former, with the Blue Course for the latter, in the second, with much additional matter in each volume.

Military courtesy and discipline, as important today as in the time of the Cæsars, are properly defined and stressed in the early pages, with frequent reference thereto later, as opportunity offers.

The aforementioned subjects and the courses prescribed by the War Department are ably treated and their scope broadened to include the essentials of what a captain should know in order to make his company an efficient fighting machine. Likewise the battalion and regimental commanders will find much of value to themselves in the Manual, and indeed officers of all arms and grades may study it to advantage.

The importance of trained instructors in the early use of both volumes is manifest, but after the subjects treated have been properly explained in lectures and demonstrated on the drill ground and in the field, they can be mastered by even the busy man, with average education, and will afterwards serve as valuable books of reference.

Grounding the soldier thoroughly in his elementary instruction, the Manual carries him forward, in a progressive and logical way, until he is turned out a finished infantryman, an adept in the use of his rifle and the other arms handled directly by the infantry. Beyond the school of the company and the usual course in marksmanship, some of the other subjects treated for his benefit are physical training, musketry, guard duty, military hygiene, individual cooking, combat principles, scouting and patrolling, and much else of value.

All of the subjects enumerated in the foregoing paragraph enter, of course, into the elementary education of the officer; but of necessity he is carried farther, and well-digested and tersely written chapters have been prepared for him on infantry drill regulations, marches, field fortifications, wire entanglements, camouflage, the machine-gun, one-pounder and light mortar, tactics, administration, military law, and other subjects essential to his education.

The authors acknowledge their indebtedness, evidently great, to the Infantry School at Fort Benning, and they themselves are to be congratulated upon the completeness of their labors.

If taken seriously, the Manual will go far in helping us to secure a dependable army.

NEW BOOKS REVIEWED

VETERINARY NOTES: THE STABLEMAN'S COMPANION. By Major R. S. Timmis, D. S. O., Royal Canadian Dragoons. 107 pages, index, photos, 5% x 4¼ inches. Forster Groom & Co., Ltd., London. (Price, 2 shillings.)

This pocket-size booklet is offered by a well-known author in the hope that it may aid in the care of animals, when suffering from minor ailments and other troubles, until professional assistance can be had. The treatment of the subject is trite and in simple language, so that almost any one can grasp what is said. Chapters include "Drugs and Their Administration," "A Condensed Pharmacopœia," "Diseases That Are Commonly Called Colics," "Diseases of the Lungs and Respiratory Tract," "Diseases of the Heart, Blood, and Lymphatic Systems," "Fever and Their Diseases," "Diseases of the Skin," "Infectious and Non-infectious," and "General Notes for the Horsekeeper." The work is illustrated with excellent photographs of champion specimens of the types of horses. In a few words detailed directions are given for the administration of medicines and other aid. The index enables one at once to find the particular information desired. Since the United States Government book, "The Army Horse in Accident and Disease," is now out of print, this new effort is timely and seems to cover the same ground.

BOLIVAR. By Major Henry Rowan Lemly, U. S. A., retired. Bibliography, illustrated, appendix, index, 452 pages. The Stratford Co., 1923. (Price, \$4.00.)

Review by Lieutenant-Colonel Kerr T. Riggs (Cavalry), G. S. C.

The average American knows that the countries of the northern part of South America won their independence from Spain about a hundred years ago, and that the recognition of their independence by the United States was quickly followed by the enunciation of the Monroe Doctrine; he also knows that Simon Bolivar was the great leader in the revolutions which overthrew the Spanish power; but most of us are lacking in knowledge of the military history of the campaigns for independence and of the character of the remarkable man who won the unquestioned title of Liberator of Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia. Our ignorance is perhaps excusable because of the scarcity of readable accounts in English of this critical and extremely interesting period of South American history.

Major Lemly's book was written after long residence in South America, where he had access to all the sources of information. The book is a biography of Bolivar, and Bolivar was the principal figure in almost every important event in South American history from 1813 until his death, in 1830. It consists essentially of an interesting and carefully prepared chronological account, with illuminating comments. Its last chapter is a symposium of the estimates of Bolivar's character by writers of all nations. Because of the irregular nature of the operations, the small forces engaged, and the lack of training of the troops on both sides, few lessons in strategy or tactics are to be learned from Bolivar's campaigns. However, as a study of an important, but generally neglected, portion of world history and a portrayal of the character of the great Venezuelan hero, the book is of real value to military man and civilian alike.

Simon Bolivar was born in Caracas in 1783. Both of his parents were of noble birth and ample fortune. He was educated in Spain, spent several years in travel in Europe during the period of Napoleonic wars, and visited the United States before returning home to lead the life of a wealthy planter. Soon after his arrival in Venezuela, Bolivar identified himself with the cause of independence, which had agitated the Spanish colonies for some years, and received a colonel's commission from the revolutionary junta. Venezuela declared its independence in 1811, but Spanish authority was soon re-established and Bolivar was forced to seek safety in the island of Curaçao. Hearing the next year of important revolutionary movements in New Granada (now Colombia), he joined the Colombian revolutionists and obtained command of an important expedition into the interior. On this expedition he was highly successful, capturing town

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after town from the Spaniards and finally pushing on into Venezuela, although the Colombian revolutionary government had refused to authorize him to do so. He made a triumphal entry into Caracas in August, 1813.

From this time on, Bolivar was universally recognized as the foremost patriot and hero of South America, and the remainder of his life was devoted to the destruction of the Spanish power and the organization of governments to take its place. The story of the long struggle against heavy odds, in which Bolivar spent his great fortune and wore out his life, is too long to be set down here. When victory over the Spanish forces was finally complete, Bolivar made repeated attempts to lay down his power and retire to private life, but this was always prevented by the political dissensions which arose in various parts of the country and which required his presence to restore orderly government. Accused by his enemies of desiring to set up a monarchy and deserted and betrayed by some of his most powerful subordinates, the Liberator died in 1830, a temporarily discredited man and a victim of the traditional ingratitude of republics.

THE PROFESSION OF ARMS. By Captain Elbridge Colby, Inf., U. S. A. 183 pages. D. Appleton & Co., 1924. (Price, \$1.50.)

This book gives a general description of what American military life is, what it stands for, and what it tries to accomplish. It will be of benefit to young men who are contemplating entering the Army as a career. To many civilians it will give a picture of the Army which will dissipate certain misconceptions they may entertain as to the democracy of our national defense project. The work treats of the army educational system, has chapters on the various arms, their purposes and uses, and emphasizes the value of preparedness. The book is a bit different from others along the same general lines. It will help to fill a place which has had many unoccupied corners.

"WARS OF THE AMERICAN NATION. The military history of the United States from early colonial times to the end of the World War, with comments on the strategy and tactics of our military operations, the development of our military policy and its influence on history." By P. S. Bond, Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Army, and Enoch B. Garey, LL. D., President of St. John's College, Annapolis, Md. The New Military Library, Annapolis, Maryland, 1923. 207 pages, illustrated with 46 battle maps and 18 scenes. (Price, \$2.00.)

Reviewed by Colonel John R. M. Taylor, U. S. A., Retired

In this the authors have written a good book and supplied it with good maps. The illustrations might well have been omitted. It does not follow that there are not errors of statement, like the one on page 172, that the United States force which occupied Manila was "all untrained volunteers," nor that one necessarily agrees with the opinions expressed upon the highly controversial questions involved; but the authors have gone ahead and produced a book in place of talking about it, and a book on the subject was needed. It is fundamentally an argument for military preparation, and the argument is sound, but it may be doubted whether universal training and a regular establishment of 300,000 men is in the sphere of practical politics. Apart from its cost, it is very doubtful whether 300,000 men can be obtained by voluntary enlistment, while it is even more improbable that the United States can adopt compulsory service in time of peace. Since the Revolution, we have had five major wars in 134 years. However unanswerable were the arguments for prior military preparation when made at the beginning of each of these wars, the intervals between them have always been enough to produce an enormous amount of forgetting. For no long period have we had an obvious enemy.

NEW BOOKS REVIEWED

However, for shorter periods we have had probable enemies, and in the past we have not taken advantage of these periods for the necessary preparation. We at last have machinery designed to take advantage of such periods. It is logical to maintain a position in readiness. It is equally logical to determine what the readiness is for.

"For War" is not sufficient; there are so many different wars. Indeed, we are rather of the habit of thinking of "war" as we might think of "shooting" without any qualification of what we were going to shoot; yet, obviously, it makes a difference whether you are going to shoot quails or elephants.

It is a truism that war is a continuance of policy. With us it is extremely improbable that any group of military men can originate policy. The most they can do is to point out that a certain policy will probably lead, not to war in general, but to a particular war, waged under certain conditions and in a definite theater of operations. If this is accepted in time, the war can be provided for in advance. It does not seem probable that in any near future we shall be able to do much more than this in the way of large-scale military preparation. We have not done this much in the past.

After all, the amount spent upon an army is fundamentally insurance. It is one of the duties of the regular establishment to sell this insurance, but in doing so it must remember that insurance costs money, and that, after all, it may be an unnecessary expense. However sincere and enthusiastic the agent may be, he weakens his position when in New York, for example, he advocates a policy covering fire insurance and burglar insurance and earthquake insurance and cyclone insurance and insurance against having twins. Accordingly, the agent who hopes to interest a client had best be ready to inform him just what form of insurance he needs most and how much it will cost. If the cost seems prohibitive, he will not place the policy. The agent must always be ready to meet the objection that, although insurance is an excellent thing—perhaps a necessary thing—after all, the prospect cannot put all his income into insurance, because he has to keep some of his income on which to do business.

THE HORSE. By William S. Tevis, Jr. 97 pages. Privately printed. Clifford Publishing Co., San Francisco, Calif., 1922. (Price, \$1.50.)

A light treatise on the horse, suited for persons desiring a rather general introduction to the subject. It is written in a pleasing manner, principally, it would seem, from the personal experiences of the author on his ranch, and it deals rather with the cowboy type of horse. Grip seems to this horseman to be the principal means of keeping one's seat. He advises teaching children to ride at tender ages, beginning at, say, four. There are some interesting remarks on the psychology of the horse and of what he is capable. A great many of the methods prescribed for breaking and riding do not apply to the United States Army, but undoubtedly they have their use in the environment in which the author has passed his life.

SWIMMING SOLDIERS. By Captain Elbridge Colby, Infantry. 128 pages, limp binding, over 100 drawings. Quartermaster Association, Washington, D. C. (Price, \$1.25.)

The purpose of the author is to impress the desirability of teaching soldiers to swim, to show how to teach them to swim, to advance methods of promoting and regulating swimming in commands, and to call attention to occasions when swimming can be used for military purposes.

The strokes are described and illustrated by drawings. Schemes for competitions are outlined. Rules for swimming pools are suggested. Life saving is exhaustively treated.

The writer emphasizes that the mobility of a unit is increased which is composed by men who can swim. Methods for overcoming disadvantages of swimming with military equipments are discussed.

The booklet is well gotten up and fills a need, being especially valuable because of its illustrations.

Foreign Military Journals

Cavalry Journal (British), April, 1924.

In an article entitled "Mobile Division of the Future," it is stated that the ideal mobile force must have the maximum of mobility combined with the greatest possible hitting power and a minimum of vulnerability. The gist of the writer's remarks is that the weight on the horses' backs must be decreased and the squadron property must be lessened. It is up to the auxiliary arms—ordnance, aircraft, armored cars, artillery, wireless, anti-aircraft—to develop respectively the transportation that can keep up, the strategic reconnaissance, flank protection, howitzers on tractors, more reliable communication methods, and a real defense against hostile planes. Suitable formations will solve the problem of vulnerability, since concentration for cavalry does not mean having a brigade in one field; the regiments can be separated by a mile; and likewise for the squadrons. The "resolute man on the galloping horse" will still do the job. Leadership for the cavalry is the most important item and should above all be most cultivated.

An account of the thrilling charge of the Dorset Yeomanry at Agagia, in the Libyan Desert in November, 1915, is told by an eyewitness. The Senussi tribe, accompanied by some Turks and Germans, were gotten out of their position into the open, and then, from a distance of 1,200 to 1,400 yards, into the teeth of machine-guns, they were charged, after a steady advance up to within 50 yards of their lines. The Yeomanry routed them and killed many with the sword. The captured Turkish General Gaafar Pasha said, after he had gotten over his shock and was inclined to be contemptuous, "C'était magnifique, mais ce n'est pas selon les règles"; and then he added, "It is only the British cavalry who would have done that."

Colonel E. D. Miller once more gives of his polo wisdom in thirteen pages on training of young players in the cavalry. Polo teaches, besides horsemanship of the highest utility, quick thinking, etc.; also team play, unselfishness, esprit de corps—all essentials of an officer. He maintains that the cavalryman has many advantages in his chance to learn polo, in the way of free mounts, free forage and keep, free grooms, regimental and post clubs to pay traveling expenses, and skilled instructors. These are distinct reasons why cavalrymen should begin playing at once upon joining their regiments. He emphasizes that the potentialities of good instruction are rarely realized in the army today. There are good players in almost every unit, and they should take the young officer in hand at once. Polo should be as much a part of a cavalryman's education as equitation.

Journal of the Royal United Service Institution, May, 1924.

The leading article in this number deals with the subject *Air Strategy*. It is a valiant attempt by Wing Commander Edmonds, of the British Air Service, to put his arm on a par with the Army and the Navy of the British Empire as an agency of defense, making then three agencies instead of two. As the critics at the lecture pointed out, although the gentleman covered his subject very generally and shows a deep knowledge of strategy, he failed to appreciate that the enemy will, too, have likely almost as efficient an air service. His first blow is to be the decisive one. The enemy's morale is to be at once broken. Peace will follow because of an awe-stricken population. The airplane is only one of the inventions of man. War has been won always by the man on the ground. It likely always will. Nature does not give its rewards to man so easily. The area to be fought over has been widened and lengthened by advances in science. That is about all. The preliminaries are more extensive. The grand battle starts sooner, with the combatants at greater distances from each other. When all these agencies are neutralized, then comes the close-in work, which makes the decision. History proves all this conclusively. The lecturer is forecasting what the future will bring. He is enthusiastic about his arm. But a knowledge of the past is essential to a good prognosticator.

FOREIGN MILITARY JOURNALS

Journal of the United Service Institution of India, April, 1924.

An officer of field rank suggests that the retiring age limits are at present too high. He bases his contention on the fact that in the late war commands were held by far younger men. War is the only criterion of an army's efficiency, and this writer bases his conclusions on war practices. He does not recommend that the retiring ages be lowered to correspond to the average age of the various ranks during the late war, but suggests a middle point between the war figures and the present retiring age. The retired list would not be unduly loaded, so as to cause adverse comment and legislation, and promotion would be speeded up, the latter always a necessity in peace time.

The Royal Engineers Journal, June, 1924.

This number is noteworthy for its good section devoted to the review of military journals, containing over thirty pages. A new British magazine, *The Fighting Forces*, edited by Lieutenant-Colonel F. E. Whitton, is announced, a quarterly for the British Army, Navy and Air Force. The contents are appraised as quite varied and able, mostly in very short articles.

This issue of the *Royal Engineers Journal* reviews the leading French, German, Swiss, and Spanish language military periodicals.

Revue de Cavalerie, September-October, 1923.

In a continuation of the study on "Cavalry and Aviation," it is emphasized that the latter has made surer the communication between the former and the larger units of the field force.

The author concludes that a special type of aviation is necessary for cavalry, and an aviation especially equipped. The air service and the cavalry are complementary. The air force increases the rapidity of maneuver of the cavalry, makes its reserves more mobile, and by this increased mobility supplies the *sine qua non* of success—a real arm of maneuver.

In a glorification of the horse as a means to be utilized by the individual to gain the physique and morale necessary for military success, it is pointed out that the cavalry, more than any other arm, must know how to *dare*, especially in the following up of a victory. It is urged that equestrian sports encourage in the officer the taste for risk, and thus are alone valuable for the cavalry as a training media.

A very full description is given of the VIII^e Olympiade, to be held in Paris this year, showing by drawings the types of obstacles and the various dimensions of the same.

Bulletin Belge des Sciences Militaires, October, 1923.

In this number the fourth and last installment of the article on tanks appears. Small groups of tanks have an undoubted mission with an advance guard. They do not patrol; they must have at least a definite task to accomplish. They are especially adapted to taking part in the first contacts with the enemy, and to assisting in the preliminary work of forcing the enemy to disclose his dispositions, strength, and present intentions. Tanks will generally be useful on a front of this kind, where there is a series of local engagements leading up to an assault.

Bulletin Belge des Sciences Militaires, November, 1923.

This number contains a discussion of the political mistake of the invasion of Belgium in the World War. Among the indirect results, the author mentions the wave of resentment which ran through the United States, intensified by ex-President Roosevelt, and how the exponent of the strenuous life prepared us for the intervention which was

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bound to come. It was then that we poured our resources into the Allies' magazines, without which they would not have been able to withstand the superior forces with which they were being confronted. The writer says that the words of Roosevelt, spoken in those momentous days, are not able to rest, but will ever echo.

Revue Militaire Générale, October, 1923.

Jean Fleurier, in an article entitled *Insomnies*, wonders whether the tendency of the cavalry in late years to fight less on horseback, considering the whole field of cavalry work, is due to a decadence of manliness or to a more tenacious holding to life. He cites the fact that the peoples who still charge on horseback as a normal method of attack are rather primitive. He thinks that machine-guns and the other modern advances in warfare are not the main causes of this change in tactics of cavalry. He emphasizes that to charge it is necessary to *dare*, and above all to dare, without so much deliberation, at *once*.

By Captain Royden Williamson, Fifth Cavalry

La Revue de Cavalerie, January-February, 1924.

To students and graduates of the Cavalry School, inculcated as they are with the principles of the jumping seat as taught at Riley, this number of the *Revue* is of unusual interest for the absorbing study it contains by L. de Sevy on the mechanics of jumping. This author is without a peer in his researches in theoretical equestrianism. His article is illustrated with a series of photographs taken with a slow-motion camera, and his analyses confirm in toto the Riley teaching.

It is not the rider who rises from the saddle at the take-off, M. de Sevy demonstrates, but the saddle which drops from beneath the rider.

"Thus, at the precise instant when the hind quarters are flexed," he declares, "the rider, momentarily deprived, by reason of the inclination and loss of contact with his saddle, and consequently of his habitual means of entrainment, undergoes a double crisis of both entrainment and impulsion. In these conditions all evidence proclaims that the rider must necessarily and in ample time be sufficiently forward on his mount to be with it at the completion of its propulsive effect. Then the recoil to which he is subjected, instead of displacing him, replaces him in the saddle as it resumes its horizontal position."

How this actually takes place is pointed out in an analytical discussion of a series of thirty-two instantaneous, slow-motion pictures of *Lady's Memory*, Commandant Horment up, a few days before this horse, clearing 2 meters 10, won the high jumping championship at the Paris Concours Hippique.

"In order always to be 'with his horse,' the rider ought to dispose of the same means of impulsion as it does," M. de Sevy contends. "Thus two dancers, moving to the same rhythm, are ever light one to the other, having at the same moment the same point of contact with the floor and the same impulsion. But since this is impossible, the horseman can hope to be with his horse at the end of its effort only by having impeded it to the least possible degree and by having been himself disturbed to the least degree."

It is impossible in this very brief synopsis to touch upon all the points elucidated in this article or the deductions which the author makes. A number of illustrations, showing effects through correct and incorrect positions, conclude this illuminating study. It is to be noted that little or no mention is made of soft contact with the mouth throughout the jump or of the maintenance of the forward position away from the jump, either in the text or in the comments on the illustrations, both of which are so constantly insisted upon at Riley. On the other hand, there is nothing to indicate that these details are at variance with this author's views.

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"Liaison between Cavalry and Aviation," and how they shall attain the necessary combination in missions of discovery, in view of their essentially different characteristics, is discussed by Commandant de Mesmay.

"The Italian Cavalry at Vittorio-Veneto," by Lieutenant-Colonel Prioux, is based upon reports of the Italian high command and a study by the Italian general staff, but it offers nothing not already presented in a recent account of this campaign published in the *CAVALRY JOURNAL* for January, 1923.

An account of the operation of La Brigade de Chasseurs d'Afrique on the Strouma, August, 1916, by Captain Tainturier, gives a typical example of the rôle of cavalry at the beginning of a period of operations in a war of movement, and Lieutenant de Foucaucourt's article on the use of armored cars in Syria during the French occupation is valuable, but horsemen and horse masters will find of greater practical suggestion the notes on the results obtained from feeding cavalry horses with certain forms of seaweed, by General Descolins, and Veterinarian Brocq-Rousseau's comments thereon. The experience gained by a regiment of Greek cavalry, the mounts of which were restored to vigor after a period of impoverishment and debility, is vitally interesting.

Polo continues to make remarkable progress in the French service, to judge by the accounts given of the matches and teams of 1923, and the report on the *Championnat International du Cheval d'Armes* of the Army of the Rhine indicates that good horses and fine horsemen are not lacking in the French service any more in this motor-ridden age than of yore.

La Revue Militaire Générale, November 15, 1923.

It is refreshing to find how strong is the defense of the cavalry when we turn to the fundamentalists. On this account the most interesting article in this number to members of the cavalry service is that of Captain R. Baillot on the life and influence of a teacher of masters, General Maillard. Having served with exceptional distinction in the war of '70 and in Algeria, this officer was a major in the 76th of the line when he was called to the *École-de-Guerre*. There his brilliant qualities led to his appointment as professor of infantry tactics, and his profound studies, the finesse of his observations, and his great facility of elocution won him a remarkable reputation among the masters of the military art.

It is as a moulder of men that General Maillard was particularly notable. During the nine years that he held this chair he had as students in his classes Marshal Foch, 1885-87; Marshal Franchet d'Esperey, 1882-84; General Maistre, 1885-87; Marshal Pétain, 1888-90; Marshal Fayolle, 1889-90. The influence of his teaching may be summed up in the quotation the author gives:

"The secret of victory," said Maillard, "does not lie only in maneuver, it lies in moral force. This force, old as the world yet ever young, more redoubtable than cannon or rifle, ready to spring surprises, animates the masses and prepares them for the great sacrifices which victory demands."

Maillard thus was the preceptor of France's marshals and leaders among the victors of 1918. But it is his attitude toward the mounted arm which chiefly interests us. A teacher wherever he went, General Maillard used to converse with such charm, such eminent authority and firm impress of kindness, that when he commanded the 5th Infantry Brigade at Sedan in 1895 all the officers of the dragoon regiments there would flock to listen to him. He would discuss the rôle of the opposing cavalries in the battles around Metz, narrating the facts and commenting upon them with criticisms of unimpeachable discernment.

"He, who knew little of horses and who no longer rode," writes Captain Baillot, "had faith in the cavalry, because he comprehended admirably its rôle. Guided by logic and good sense, he strove ever to bring to light, with the possibilities of the arm when animated by the spirit of rational offensive, the value of its morale. As witness to the high

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morale it possessed in 1870, he would cite incidents he himself had witnessed, such as the care which our dragoons and mounted riflemen took of their smart uniforms of white trimmings which were being ruined by the rain the morning of Rezonville. The teachings of the master have been taken to heart, the doctrine rests, and thus has been left the salutary influence of General Maillard on the French cavalry."

Maillard died in 1901, but his work lives after him.

Contrary to popular opinion during the war that the Central Powers were enjoying a marked advantage in having early achieved that unity of command which the Allies attained only when the great drive on Amiens in March, 1918, led at once to the famous agreement at Doullens, Captain de Gaulle shows how this was not so. In a most enlightening essay, he exposes how the weaknesses of spirit and of heart of certain personalities prevented during more than two years the establishment of single command among the forces of the two imperial governments, finally when attained only to be reduced to nothing upon the death of Francis Joseph and the Emperor Charles' weak inauguration of political and strategic policy of renunciation of victory.

The chief of the Austro-Hungarian general staff, Marshal Conrad von Hotzendorf, did not always see eye to eye with Falkenhayn, and was only maintained in power by his favor with the old emperor. With Hindenburg and Ludendorff his relations were more amicable, but mutual jealousies and double dealing, which so greatly irritated the Austrian general staff as seriously to compromise the campaigns on the San and in the Carpathians, were the rule.

The first installment of this most illuminating article entitled "L'Envers d'un Decor" appears in this number.

"The German Infantry, Its Combat Procedure," by Commandant Pujo; the second installment of "The Strategy of Ludendorff on the Russian Front," by General Camon, and the conclusion of Commandant Charbonneau's "The Maneuver of a Wing During the War of 1914-18; the operations of the 1st Colonial Corps from the offensive of the spring of 1917" also appear in this issue.

Revue Militaire Generale, December 15, 1923.

Cavalry students, quite as much as infantrymen, will find profit in Commandant Padovani's account of the historical development of the French infantry, which forms the leading article in this number.

No one, of whatever arm he may be, can lay claim to the name of soldier who does not know something of the process of evolution by which the "Queen of Battles" has been formed. With each augmentation of fire power and increase of range in infantry weapons, the unit of combat has descended, from battalion to company, company to platoon and section, finally to arrive at the little unit forming the combat group. Thus the evolution of combat procedure has proceeded in a normal manner. So, too, the means of combat have been governed by a natural law which man in war has ever obeyed. He wishes to kill without himself being killed.

Thus, with the improvement in fire power, protective means to render him invulnerable gave way to increased confidence in the effectiveness of fire as his best protection. The history of infantry has been an oscillation between these two conceptions.

But in 1918, as the author points out, the experience of the war brought a renewed demand for personal protection over and above rapidity and range of fire. The light tank was the answer to this demand.

"Yet man himself is his own first arm," as Commandant Padovani says in conclusion. "War is waged by materials, but the victory is won by the infantry's morale."

"The Strategy of Ludendorff on the Russian Front," by General Camon, and "Combat Procedure of the German Infantry," by Commandant Pujo, are continued in this number. Captain de Gaulle's "L'Envers d'un Decor," on the difficulties of the Central Powers in obtaining unity of command, is concluded.

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Revue Militaire Generale, January 15, 1924.

The fourth installment of General Camon's study, "The Strategy of Ludendorff on the Russian Front," published in this number, is peculiarly interesting because of the references to the employment by Ludendorff of his cavalry in the Vilna campaign. This study is based upon the recently published books of Ludendorff, Hindenburg, and Falkenhayn, and it would be hopeless to attempt adequately to review so detailed an account of these great operations in the space here allotted. Suffice it, then, to glance at the general outline of the Vilna operation.

The attack on Kovno took place August 16, 1915. Despite insufficient effectives, Ludendorff decided on the Vilna maneuver. The plan was as follows: to pierce with a powerful shock mass the Russian front in order to reach, in rear of the Russian right at Vilna, Molodetschno and Minsk, the three principal lines of rail supply of these Russian armies, and thus provoke their retreat in disorder. Then, with the shock mass well in hand, to crush successively those Russian corps which might be unable to hold together in a general action, drive what remained of them where they would be surrounded as far as the marshes of Pripet by all the German forces.

To produce the disorder requisite to success, it was necessary that the shock mass when in rear of the Russian right take the Grand Duke by surprise. So the shock mass was to be preceded by cavalry divisions supported by infantry in trucks. This cavalry was to break through the breaches effected by the infantry and, deploying fan-wise, in the rear, destroy the railroads as far back as possible.

The maneuver, as we know, did not give all the results expected. The Russians, who had three armies echeloned in the direction of Petrograd, were not surrounded and a stalemate resulted, although the immensely rich region of Lodz fell into German hands. But the operation was typically Napoleonic in conception and strategy, a drive against the enemy lines of communication. And, as General Camon indicates, if the methods of Napoleon did not give in 1814-15 the results that they did in 1812, it was not because the means of war were so different, but because of the incomprehension of Moltke on the western front and of Falkenhayn on the eastern.

"And therein," he writes, "is a precious evidence of the perennality of strategic form and a powerful argument in favor of the study of military history."

"Was the Withdrawal of the Belgian Army on Antwerp in August, 1914, an Error?" is the title of an academic controversy which has been rampant in the military press for several months. The attempt of a French writer to prove that it was is effectively and conclusively countered in this number of the *Revue* by Colonel Nuyten, his presentation of the subject having been begun in the preceding issue. He staunchly defends the plan of campaign of King Albert in his retirement to the Antwerp position as affording a means of placing the Belgian Army on the flank of the German enveloping movement through Belgium, and contends that had the King acceded to the demands of the French High Command to fall back on Mons, the Belgian forces would have been engulfed, the battle of the Yser would never have been fought, and in all probability the channel ports would have been retrievably lost to the Allies.

"The Russo-Rumanian Campaign of 1917," by Colonel Bujac, throws interesting light upon the employment of von Schettow's cavalry against the retreating Rumanians in their move toward the Sereth. The cavalry feature of this study, which is continued and concluded in the subsequent issue, teaches the ineffectiveness of the cavalry mass when allowed to run down.

Lieutenant-Colonel Jeze's essay, "Les Grandes Maneuvres," contains much valuable suggestion for the planning of large maneuvers in America. He submits a plan for the utmost utilization of time, with a minimum of effort on the part of the troops employed, to the end that the fullest possible instruction may be accomplished.

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Revue Militaire Generale, March 15, 1924.

Of foremost interest to American readers in this number is that of Commandant Janet's detailed study of the attack of the 10th Colonial Division in the second battle of Champagne, September 25, 1915. As this division formed part of the 2d French Colonial Corps, General Blondlat, which participated as part of the 1st American Army at St. Mihiel, its operations possess a special interest. The 2d Cavalry Corps, in three divisions, acted as reserve to the 6th Corps, forming the second line to the 2d Colonial Corps in this operation, the most important engaged in by the French forces between the commencement of the stabilization of the front and the Verdun attack. The account is in great tactical detail and affords many lessons of exceptional value.

Militär Wochenblatt, February 5, 1924.

Those who point to the World War in support of their arguments on the uselessness of cavalry stand confronted and confounded on all sides. For even in Germany, which seeks by all the means which existing circumstances forced upon it by the terms of the Treaty of Versailles to perfect to the utmost the military forces allowed to it, is not without strong advocates of the cavalry arm. Friedrich Payer, vice-chancellor of the late imperial government, according to the *Wochenblatt*, in this number, writes in his memoirs:

"Conscientious patriots cannot to the present day forgive the Reichstag for reducing by several regiments the peace strength of the cavalry, in view of the proven necessity for this branch during the late war." And Payer's views concur with those of other prominent officers.

"We, the people of Germany," he writes, "are only able to discuss these questions academically. For the Treaty of Versailles dictated the organization of our army down to the smallest details, thereby laying down the rules of strength proportion between the cavalry and other arms. It is, therefore, gratifying that Oberleutnant G. Brandt should give his experience in the employment of cavalry during the recent war and show the cavalry's success.

"The result of his studies is his prophesy of a great future for cavalry. Should its strength be diminished, he holds that it will have to be recreated."

After discussing cavalry limitations and the care which the arm requires, this writer goes on to say:

"To command so difficult a weapon as a large cavalry unit an artist is necessary. Lieutenant Brandt demands with justice, therefore, that the higher leaders study cavalry tactics and strategy more than they do, together with attention to the limitations of this arm. Not only must the leaders be capable in these respects, but each individual horseman must be able to ride proficiently and each horse must be well trained if cavalry is to meet the requirements of modern war. Unconsciously this brings up the question of service. Just how long must each man serve in order to attain the required proficiency? Is it possible to train a useful cavalryman in eighteen months or in still less time?

"Lieutenant Brandt, above all, contradicts the idea that modern war offers no place for the use of cavalry. He furnishes in his book ample proof of how useful a strong, well-led cavalry force can be. He advocates that the cavalry divisions, even in time of peace, should be at war strength, though, in our opinion, this is not practicable as tending to make the mounted forces paramount and so too much out of touch with the other arms."

Enter the 1924 Colorado Endurance Ride

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Reviews by Major Harold Thompson, Cavalry

Memorial de Caballeria (Spanish), January, 1924.

This number contains the following royal order, of date of December 13, 1923:

HONORS

Acceding to the solicitation of the Chief of Cavalry, War Department, to perpetuate the memory of Lieutenant-Colonel Fernando Primo de Rivera, killed in action, after having given repeated examples of heroism, the King has ordered that in the future the Army Register will honor the name of this hero, inserting it at the head of the 14th Cavalry Regiment, the Alcántara Chasseurs, and at the head of the active list of lieutenant-colonels, adding the words "killed, heroically, at Monte Arruit, 5th of August, 1921."

It is the King's will that in the annual review, on roll-call, that the colonel of the regiment reply to the name, as indicated in the above legend, which will figure in the Register.

The Assistant Minister of War,
GENERAL LUIS BERMÚDEZ DE CASTRO.

Colonel Federico García Rivera, general staff, contributes an interesting article on "Cavalry Marches," based largely upon a reconnaissance ride of 300 kilometers. No just deduction can be drawn from this march, due to certain ideal conditions, as the group was small, the high road followed being marked throughout by kilometer posts, the frequent watering places, and time not being an essential factor. Actually the trip lasted nine days, but the writer's conclusions are interesting for their very frankness. First, that under the conditions stated, in a march of thirty kilometers no rest is necessary, except one of five minutes to tighten cinches; alternation of the walk with the trot in the proportion of a little over two to one, respectively; that watering en route and immediately continuing the march should always be observed where practicable, and that a graphical representation of the gaits and times is necessary.

Noteworthy, too, is the fact that in this march dismounting and leading are not even mentioned. The animals used were average, and all except one stood the march well.

Memorial de Caballeria (Spanish), February, 1924.

For the regimental mounted championship tests, Salvá has some constructive criticisms. This test for Cavalry officers includes condition of training of the horse ridden, a march over known distances with certain time limitations, a cross-country ride of prescribed length over natural and artificial obstacles, and a jumping trial over prescribed obstacles.

Some suggestions are: Penalties to be established by the Cavalry School of Equitation; coefficients should be changed. (Present regulations: Training, 3; march, 3; cross-country ride, 5; and jumping trials, 5.) The second is too small, compared with the training coefficient; the third, the most important of all, too small, and the last, too large in proportion to its actual importance: More careful training to be insisted upon; the march to be lengthened and more varied, and to be a demonstration of a carefully planned march table; the cross-country ride not to be a steeplechase, and the jumping trials, instead of being obligatory, should be voluntary; this last suggestion on account of the great inequality of ages.

The prize essay of the *Memorial*, offered in a late number in 1923, was won by Captain José Durango, cavalry, a well-known instructor at the Spanish Cavalry Academy at Valladolid. The theme was "Means of obtaining the officer class for the Army in their various grades and promotions in the same."

The writer begins with the general statement that history teaches that a state of peace is never a secure patrimony of any people, since wars have always, at greater or less intervals, broken out, upsetting such Utopian dreams; hence he argues, nations must be prepared for wars, and the preparation must be such as to be truly national, always considering economic features. In conclusion, as future wars will be national in character,

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the nation in arms, the officer class is charged with such preparations as can be given in peace time.

There should be three classes of officers, viz: those of the active or regular forces, those of the territorial forces, largely employed in war time in the work of the services of supply, and a new class, officers of complement, necessary to fill the losses in the active army and also to relieve such regular officers as may be employed in non-combatant duties.

Persuaded that these three classes are necessary, the writer invites attention to the qualities officers must possess: Physical energy, moral qualities, military education, and intellectual training.

Revista Militar (Argentina), January, 1924.

A translation of Lieutenant-Colonel Brandt's article, "Cavalry," by Lieutenant-Colonel Brolo, appears in this issue.

The theme, in this paper, is based upon what the German author conceives to be the principal form of combat for modern cavalry, the fire-fight combined with the greatest mobility. In the beginning, he differentiates between what he chooses to call the infantry form of combat and that of the mounted arm. The principle formerly adhered to, that of having the led horses far to the rear, is done away with in modern methods of fighting; on the other hand, the class of combat to be relied upon principally must be that in which, on broad fronts, cavalry will operate, alternating the mounted work with the dismounted fire-fight, the led horses to be close at hand, under all conditions where shelter will permit.

Many faulty practices in connection with dismounting too soon to enter combat dismounted are pointed out, such as weak advance guards fighting on foot, the main body too far in the rear and inactive, failure to make flank attacks under such circumstances, too long delay in deploying, etc.

For a squadron on the march, he would have a platoon with its machine rifle as the advance unit. (A squadron of 150 sabers.)

In the advance, once inside the zone of exploitation, patrols are not sufficient. They must be reinforced, because fighting is necessary. To avoid that such advance be not delayed by advanced enemy posts and small resistance units, single squadrons must be ordered forward at the opportune moment, eventually regiments if so required, to commence the exploitation attack on a broad front, and in previously indicated directions, with the object of hastening this exploitation. Also there should be a responsible commander in each sector of the exploitation and with such unity of command there will be greater advantages than when strong patrols from various squadrons are exploring side by side, whose co-operation is not thus guaranteed.

The squadron, charged with exploiting an attack, should deploy mounted, as is done on foot: mounted patrols well forward, then a line of machine rifles, in groups if necessary, with wide intervals, and behind these a line of mounted skirmishers. Frontage will depend upon the accidents of the ground and the number of machine rifles. Heavy machine-guns and artillery with the cavalry may follow with the main body; fighting to be by mounted charge, or on foot, as the leader determines, the enemy to be attacked on all sides, wherever possible.

To the objection of some, that the conduction of the squadron is not possible in so wide a zone (1,000 to 2,000 meters), the author says it is far more difficult to lead a squadron dismounted, for it must be practiced and the platoons given clear missions. Whereas, mounted, with the commander of the squadron ahead and leading his platoon commanders, all goes well.

Should the enemy cavalry in an attack penetrate an advancing unit thus deployed, that is, in small groups, he will find no real objective. A number of pointed discussions follow, tactical in nature, relative to flank attacks in such advances, their possible re-

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sults, inferences to be drawn and warning admonitions. With all the foregoing, the author's cautions against confusing the scouting attack with the principal attack, which follows. This scouting or exploring attack should be on a broad front, the decisive one on a narrow front and in depth.

He calls attention to the fact that the fear of leading the troops mounted close to the enemy will invariably cause a too early dismounting to fight on foot. The work of fighting on foot, at least deduced from certain conclusions of the World War, has led to several sophisms, among which are that all available men must be dismounted and led to the firing line, thus leaving the horses immobile and at a great distance, and on the other hand, when some platoon penetrated, mounted, into the enemy zone and was truly surprised, on account of following its security patrols too closely, it has been deduced that it would never be a mistake to dismount too early for the fire fight.

By no means, the author adds, alluding to the foregoing remarks, should these deductions be considered safe ones. Cavalry should not blindly imitate the infantry combat; if so, it will voluntarily renounce its characteristics, that is, speed and mobility.

In concluding this phase, the writer does not hesitate to say that in cavalry combat, except defensively, the led horses must be truly mobile. On making contact with the enemy, the cavalry must deploy mounted, forming into small groups, in no cases should the horses be bunched together. When it is impossible to advance further mounted, then the advanced small groups must proceed on foot to the fire-fight, along with the machine rifles. As soon as the situation permits it, the mounted advance must be again resorted to. If the number of men on the fire line is not sufficient, then more must be brought up and dismounted. In the defense (cavalry in defense of a point or line) or in cases where there is indisputable evidence of obtaining a rapid success, the animals should be immobile, with all available rifles on the firing line.

Revista Militar (Argentina), February, 1924.

Major Martin Gras, a well-known officer and an author of note, of the Argentine Cavalry, makes an eloquent plea for the establishment of a school of application for cavalry. From his arguments apparently many other cavalymen agree with him.

The difference in the professional preparation which the cavalry officers receive and that received by artillery and engineer officers is indicated, namely, the officers of the two latter named arms entering their respective schools of application after a year's service with troops. The young cavalry officer, however, finishes his professional training when he leaves the military college, and is thus much behind his brother officers of said arms.

Later, when he enters the Superior War School, he is less prepared because of the earlier deficiency. Owing to the late formation of the cavalry brigades, these have not yet been able to exert a favorable influence on the professional preparation of officers.

The factors entering into the most modern methods of employing cavalry, the lessons taught by the World War, all combine to make the cavalryman "sit up and take notice"; for, as the Major says, we must face the situation as it exists. He acknowledges that the high Command has understood the new orientation, and has initiated new regulations, training and tactical, but the writer insists that these are not sufficient in themselves.

It is pointed out the actual cavalry school is in reality a school of equitation, and functions excellently as such. The suspension of the courses in 1923 has caused a serious crisis not yet overcome.

Major Gras then states that the time is opportune for establishing a School of Application for Cavalry. This school, similar to those of the other arms, he would have under the Inspector General of the Army, as it would be a special school of the cavalry arm, destined to offer a special preparation for cavalry officers. The commandant and other officers of the proposed school should be appointed now, and a regiment designated

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as a school regiment, to be supplied with the most effective and modern of cavalry weapons, so that it could serve as a model in regard to methods of instruction and maneuver exercises.

The creation of the unit thus described now would be advantageous, because the 1925 budget could include in its appropriation needs not foreseen now. It is interesting to note at this point, that the author suggests that an experienced field officer, who has had battle experience during the World War, would be most useful to his projected school in the rôle of military instructor. No nationality is suggested.

Naval Lieutenant Guillermo Collho continues from the January number his interesting paper on "Chemistry in Modern Warfare."

Chapter V treats of chlorine, its physical properties, chemical properties and its reactions. In one paragraph, which refers to inoffensive uses of chlorine, the writer laments the lack of chemical warfare service officers in the Argentine service. Then follow the preparation of chlorine, by electrolysis, by binoxide of manganese method, Weldon and Dunlop processes, Deacon's method and electrolytic methods for preparing the gas. Its preparation as it occurs at Edgewood arsenal then is described at length, with profile sketches and plate photos.

The translation of the article by Lieutenant-Colonel Brandt, German cavalry, by Lieutenant-Colonel Brollo, Argentine cavalry, is concluded in the February number.

Inconveniences and advantages, pro and con, are referred to touching the led horses, when mobile and immobile, with well-known arguments. The statement is made that in patrolling, the distant officers' patrol has been superseded by the airplane; largely for one reason, the greater ease with which the aviator can report happenings. Note that the German cavalryman states that for patrol work, in reconnaissance, the force cannot be a fixed unit or number of men, that always the mission will control the composition of such patrol. In case that a cavalry division has to furnish reconnaissance units, one regiment should be assigned to the duty; thus the regimental commander will determine the composition of patrols, assign a place for receiving reports, and unity is not violated thereby.

The translator emphasizes the paragraph which states that it is a mistaken idea to believe that in modern warfare a cavalry division, being more mobile than the infantry unit, can be moved about at will without suffering greatly in its ability to march and to fight. A factor overlooked is that of armored cars, light type, especially in a country where good roads abound. Units of armored cars should by all means form a part of large cavalry commands, especially if the mission is one of reconnaissance in force.

For cavalry not equipped thus, means of combating armored cars, are suggested, as special use of artillery near dangerous roads, preparation of mines, pits and hand-grenades. Another enemy to fear is the airplane. Even night marches, due to the illumination means employed by the pilots, cannot give absolute protection. Hence, the use of side roads, across country if possible, for the main roads will be carefully observed.

If cavalry in the advance seeks cover and halts at each appearance of airplanes, the delay caused is a victory for the pilots. Formations must then be adopted to reduce the efficiency of an attack by planes. He suggests an aerial observation unit, mounted, with the squadron machine-guns, and at the appearance of low flying planes, the command "Machine-guns, aerial combat," at which the machine-gunners will dismount, emplace the pieces, and open fire, while the rest of the squadron or unit will proceed under the direction of its leader.

The question, "Why is it more difficult to lead cavalry in the attack than mixed units?" is answered by a number of comparisons, in which time and the smaller cavalry units are the important factors, plus the "hydra" uncertainty. Reference is made to what the writer calls the lamentable condition of the German cavalry before the war, that is, the lack of competent cavalry leaders who thoroughly understood the character-

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istics of the arm, the subordination of cavalry regiments to army corps, and the absence of permanent cavalry divisions in peace-time training.

Some of the differences noted between the elementary training of the infantryman and the cavalry trooper are not applicable, from our (American) point of view, as the dismounted work is basic with us from the disciplinary point. The paper concludes with remarks relative to inculcating the cavalry spirit.

Revista Militar (Argentina), March, 1924.

Our Native Horse is the title of a lecture by Doctor Solanet, of the Veterinary Faculty of Buenos Aires. The argument is stated that the native Argentine horse is the product of the descendants of the native Spanish horses, brought to the Rio Plata country about 1500. The writer in his opening paragraphs states that from geological and paleontological remains, there is no evidence that the horse is indigenous to the southern part of the new world. Those remains found and cases cited have clearly proved to be those of animals of European origin, similar to those of Spain. In addition no native name has ever existed for the horse, whereas all other domestic animals have always had Indian names.

The exterior conformation of horses of Uruguay, Chile, Argentina, and Paraguay coincides with that of the animals brought by the first Spanish explorers, the conformation naturally having become modified by over 400 years of environment, etc.

Tracing briefly the formation of the native Argentine stock and its development, the author presents some interesting statements. Prior to 1500, and later, the Spanish horse, for war purposes, was one of the best in Europe. The Arab horse, both of the Asiatic and African type, brought into Spain by the Moorish invaders, crossed with the peninsular animal; the latter, developed through preceding centuries, during the dominion of the Celts, Romans, and Goths, produced an ideal type for light cavalry. By the then advanced breeding methods employed by the Spanish Arabs, the race was further developed and perfected, the peak of their perfection being reached coincident with the fall of Granada and Columbus' discovery of the New World. Hence the animals brought to South America, and particularly to Rio Plata in 1500, were the best of their type.

The long sea voyage killed off the weak, leaving only robust animals to breed. Once in the country, the new environment began to tell. Followed the destruction of Buenos Aires, and the escape of many animals into the wilds, and then began a struggle for existence, which is thus summed up: Rearrangement of the digestive tract of the animals caused by the drouth years; weak-lunged animals went under in the flights from the Pampas Indians and from prairie fires; those of weak respiratory systems died as the result of the sudden climatic changes; in the long trips to find water others fell, and naturally, the weaker stallions went, under the attacks of the more powerful males. The total result of these conditions of climate and environment was to produce the native Argentine type, of which hardihood and swiftness were striking characteristics.

In over three centuries, the selection, as illustrated, was natural, in the breeding. Only the best were used. Statements and comments of breeders, foreign visitors, and writers are quoted at length. Then the decadence of the native type set in, the result of breeding, not selected European animals of the native stock, but any kind of horse. This was specially noticeable when stallions of race-horse type were crossed with native mares. Only a negative result could be expected, avers the author, from taking an excellent animal, the product of centuries of natural selection, and crossing it with an artificial type. A false idea as to external conformation and to speed, lead to all this.

The doctor alludes to what fifty years of this cross-breeding have done, by claiming for such half-breeds inability to do real work, as evidenced by their delicate nature, their slowness of gait over broken country, and their lack of resistance to changes of climate. The results of crossing the native animal with the race-horse, as outlined, are similar

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to the same crossing with other types, such as Cleveland, Anglo-Norman, Trakenen, and Holstein.

It is interesting to observe that the author remarks pertinently as to the cavalry animals of the army, in which organization he claims that there is a proof of this inferiority. Quotations are made as to the breaking down of animals on maneuvers and marches, and, to cite a single example, he states that of a certain group of selected horses sent to France all received an unenviable recommendation. Only a small part of the cavalry, and that on duty on the far-flung frontiers, has been able to report its mounts in good condition at the end of maneuvers and marches.

Recommendations are made, such as to bring the native stock back to type, including a careful selection of types to breed from, etc. Conditions are suggested for 200-league marches, with weights to be carried on the stallions, marches to include day and night movements, feeding on what is actually encountered on the route, and a standard of judgment to be set by army officers. In this manner, only the hardiest and speediest reproducers of the native animal would be selected and then used for breeding purposes.

Boletín del Centro Naval (Argentina), September-October, 1923.

This includes a continuation of Lieutenant Collho's work on "Gas in Modern Warfare." The author traces in the initial chapter the development and progress of this branch in the United States Army, including the first investigations made in 1917, by our Bureau of Mines, first preparations at our entrance into the World War, organization and preliminary problems, experimental station at the American University in Washington and its work, organization of the gas service for the A. E. F., including organizations of the 1st Gas Regiment, Edgewood Arsenal, and the creation of the chemical warfare service. The German gas service is similarly treated, with detailed explanations and discussions of the means employed, personnel, etc., all copiously illustrated. Most of the photographs and sketches are from American sources.

Revista del Ejército y de la Marina (Mexico), December, 1923.

This issue contains an article by Vargas Villa, paying deserved tribute to General Obregon, the constitutional President of that Republic. In highly poetic language he lauds the military and civic virtues of the General, and annotates the successful laws sponsored and passed by the Congress under direction of the President.

Colonel Escorcía continues his theme on "Modern War," this number treating of anti-aircraft protection.

A résumé of the art of shoeing, by Captain Veterinarian Herran, Colombian Army, from the "Memorial del Estado Mayor," includes a brief recapitulation of shoeing from ancient to modern times, with illustrations and clear and precise description of the horse's foot and its functioning, together with a general description of modern methods of smith-work and shoeing.

Memorial del Ejército (Chile), November, 1923.

"Duties of Junior Officers With Troops" is the theme of Lieutenant Luciano Julio. Many of his remarks in regard to the physical deficiencies of men called to the colors are very appropriate. One of the first and most important duties of junior officers, in their rôle of instructors, is to overcome physical defects, to increase physical powers of the recruits, and to awaken their mental initiative and intelligence. Some few officers are born instructors, natural ones; yet hard-working officers, interested in their profession, can develop themselves into good instructors; but the one thing lacking, so the author states, is pedagogical instruction, which should be given to officers during their instruction courses. Other remarks are very pertinent, as, for example, when he condemns a system of instruction based upon question-and-answer method. He would have

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instruction given to recruits, especially when general brief instructions are understood, in the form of conversation, pictures, or sketches, anything to gain the greatest interest and attention of the soldier. During such theoretic instruction, when the soldier is more relaxed, more himself, the officer instructor is better able to learn more of his individual character. The author concludes with some timely remarks on the characteristics of officers and how these influence the men they lead.

La Cooperazione delle Armi (Italy), September-October, 1923.

An interesting study of the cavalry problem in Italy appears in this number, covering tactical evolution, reorganization, and employment of minor units. The Italians have gone into the matter thoroughly, determined to abandon all previous prejudices for and against the arm, and think their way to a logical conclusion as to its worth and proper organization and use. The consensus of opinion, it is found by the Italians, is that the arm will maintain its "raison d'être" as long as speed and surprise remain the most necessary elements of war.

In reconnaissance and covering work, use as reserves and maneuvering, combat and pursuit means, it is realized that cavalry retains, and is the only branch to have, not only mobility, but a certain kind of elasticity and adherence which are constant attributes in all conditions of terrain, weather, and visibility. It is found that the eminent military authorities consider the cavalry the special arm which "seeks contact with, operates the maneuver, and gives pursuit to the enemy."

The tactical evolution of the cavalry is dealt with at some length. The possibility of the use in the future of minor units is freely admitted by all nations. Action of prompt and resolute character based especially on rapid movement and surprise still remains the property of cavalry alone.

The study ends with discussion of the Italian problem of reorganizing their cavalry in consonance with their doctrines, in view of their short terms of service and budget requirements. They may try to solve the necessity of a longer term of service by having cavalry recruits serve longer than other branches and give a family credit for this service, so that the other sons will not have to serve the full term. This is called the "compensation" system. This, coupled with the small number needed, would also likely give better men to the cavalry, and the special services would get the other sons, with shorter terms to serve.

Cavaleristisch Tydschrift (Netherlands), January, 1924.

The Trains of the Light Brigade.—As the light brigade cannot carry any large quantities of supplies, its train must be able to catch up with the main body every night. In spite of its disadvantages the writer recommends motor traction for most vehicles of the train. The trains belonging to the light brigade may be divided into the *corps trains* and the *brigade train*, the former being divided into the *combat train* and the *baggage train*.

The Combat Train.—This part of the train must follow the brigade in all its movements. The cavalry contributes pack-horses loaded with surgical dressings, etc., and the ammunition wagons of the regimental staff and the squadrons. All these vehicles are to be drawn by horses. The ammunition wagons of the squadrons and one of those of the regimental staff carry cartridges for light machine-guns; the other four wagons per regiment carry cartridges for heavy machine-guns.

As the pack-horse carrying the light machine-gun can carry only about 1,200 rounds of ammunition, and as the normal expenditure may be considered 2,000 rounds a day in an ordinary action, each squadron must be followed by its own ammunition wagon. If the regimental commander wishes to combine the whole combat train and place it at the rear of the organization, special orders must be given for this.

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The machine-gun troop carries 4,125 cartridges per heavy machine-gun, so it is not necessary for it to be followed directly by its ammunition wagon.

The combat train for the cyclist units will probably consist entirely of motor vehicles. The rolling kitchens of the field artillery are attached to the combat train. The battalion of infantry is transported by motor trucks.

Baggage Train.—This consists of such motor vehicles as freight trucks, rolling kitchens, ration trucks, etc. Those that are to keep as close to the troops as possible are: for cavalry, rolling kitchens and trucks carrying fodder and equipment; for cyclist, rolling kitchens and supply, repair, and equipment trucks; for field artillery, equipment trucks. Those that are to move back and forth between the supply base and the group of vehicles just mentioned are: for cavalry, trucks for fodder and rations; for cyclists, trucks for rations; for field artillery, wagons carrying rations and fodder.

Leaving out the train for the infantry battalion (which has not yet been decided upon), the first group of vehicles includes about 25 motorized rolling kitchens, 50 trucks for equipment and other things, and 3 wagons for equipment; the second group includes 23 motor trucks and 6 wagons.

As the light brigade approaches the front, the first group of vehicles must move back and forth between the light brigade and the divisions following it, taking care not to interfere with the movements of the infantry and maintaining the proper distance from the light brigade. Hence the movements of this group are to be regulated by the commander of the light brigade.

When contact is made with the enemy, all vehicles of the first group are to be left behind the following divisions, except the rolling kitchens and fodder trucks, which are to move up closer. If these latter are unable to follow the light brigade, the troops will have to go back to first principles and live off the country for a few days.

Movements of the second group between the supply base and the first group of vehicles should be made mostly at night. Both groups are to be under the orders of the train commander, who is a member of the brigade staff. It may be advisable to provide each group of vehicles with a wireless receiving set.

Brigade Train.—This includes the Signal Corps detachment (in part), the platoon of engineers in trucks, the medical section in trucks, the topographic sections in trucks, and the ammunition column of the field artillery. The organization of this train has not been definitely settled. Most of the component parts must be able to rush to the front if needed.

The artillery ammunition column (horse-drawn) can be given separate orders.

Cavalieristisch Tydschrift (Netherlands), March, 1924.

German and French Cavalry Regulations.—The Germans are greatly restricted in the use of motor vehicles and heavy machine-guns by the terms of the peace treaties. The recently published official pamphlet "Kriegserfahrungen mit dem leichten Maschinen Gewehr bei der Kavallerie," seems to the writer about like the basis for future cavalry regulations. According to it, the German Cavalry Division would have 192 light machine-guns. An interesting table is given, showing organization of the cavalry in the Belgian, Dutch, French, and German armies.

Horse Replacement and Veterinary Service in the German Army During the World War.—This article is practically a review of General von Wrisberg's book, "Heer und Heimat 1914-1918."

A real shortage of horses was felt in 1916. In spite of the numbers furnished by the "general governments" of Brussels and Warsaw, several cavalry regiments had to be dismounted, the number of horses assigned to each reserve unit decreased, and the remount horses of the classes of 1912 to 1916 put into service. In the summer of 1917 the Quartermaster General called for 10,000 horses a month. During the following

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winter many horses were released for use on the farms, but in January, 1918, the Supreme Command called for 20,000 horses, and from April to June for 18,000 a month. Half of these had to be purchased in neutral countries. The Ersatz organization in Germany had at that time only 12,000 horses, instead of the 56,000 required.

The East Prussian did very well as a saddle horse and the Oldenburg, Mecklenburg, and Hanoverian as draft horses. Neither thoroughbred horses nor the heavy types proved very satisfactory.

Veterinary Service.—Contrary to expectation, the combating of infectious diseases required much more attention than caring for wounded horses. Many horses acquired malignant glanders in Russian stables and the disease soon spread to Germany. Blood tests were used very successfully in combating it.

Even more damage was done by mange, which also came from Russia. Treatment was not difficult as long as the necessary fats and oils were available, but the troop units disliked to send their horses to hospital and often failed to report cases. In June, 1918, there were 71,400 cases of mange on both fronts. SO₂ in gaseous form was used with success in treating the disease.

The veterinary organization grew until in May, 1918, there were 406 *Prussian* veterinary hospitals, which treated 165,326 horses in that month, or about 17 per cent of the total number in service.

THE HORSE IN GAS WARFARE. By Captain H. Weekenstroo, Veterinary Corps.

The statements made in this article are based mostly on articles published by the German veterinarians W. Scherwitz, Burau and Langemarck and the French veterinarians Louis Francois, Jacoulet, Plantureux, and Marcel Quentin.

When poison gas is mentioned, phosgene is to be understood, as it was most commonly used.

Most authorities agree that the horse is less sensitive to gas poisoning than either man or the dog. This is true also of asses and mules. Many of the horses that were killed by gas were in the transport service—that is, they were old animals and in many cases had chronic affections of the heart and lungs. A young animal had a good chance to recover if properly treated. As even severely gassed horses did not show many signs of sickness at once, they were sometimes made to pull heavy loads, which was extremely detrimental. The proper treatment was to take them back from the front in a motor truck, if possible, and keep them in airy stables or outdoors, if the weather was good. As a rule, the horses either died in a short time or began to get better about the fourth day after being gassed.

Many types of masks for horses were tried, starting with adaptations of the nose-bag. It has been hard to find a suitable mask, for two reasons: the varying shape of the head in different horses and the difficulty in giving the horse enough air to do hard work. The requirements for a good mask are the following:

(1) Simplicity of construction; (2) Ease in putting it on the horse; (3) Such construction that movements of the jaw are not impossible and that the mask will not be injured by the teeth of the horse; and (4) Ease in washing and cleaning.

Capt. J. van Slooten, of the Dutch Indian Army, has made a mask that would probably be very effective. The Chenot mask was used in the French army. The one that the writer considers best is the Mennerat mask (French).

JAMES FILLIS, THE MOST-CELEBRATED AND BEST-KNOWN RIDING MASTER IN THE WORLD.

By his pupil, Lucas Kirsten, captain in the 21st Uhlan Regiment. Translated from "Sport-Welt," September, 1913, by Captain J. R. Diemont.

James Fillis was born in England in 1831. Thrown on his own resources at an early age, he naturally gravitated to the stables and became a well-known jockey. Feeling that he had gone as far as he could in England, he went to France in 1847 and fol-

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lowed Baucher on his trips to various countries. Fillis had a riding school at Havre at one time, and later was in charge of the stable of the King of Naples and that of Baron Gustave de Rothschild. In 1870 he trained horses for the French Army, working from 4 in the morning until 8 at night. He did much circus riding, appearing in Berlin for the first time in 1891. He visited all the leading countries of Europe with his marvelously trained horses. In 1897 he appeared in St. Petersburg. He remained there until 1910, training many horses for the grand dukes and instructing the officers of the Russian Army, in which he held the rank of captain. The last years of his life were devoted to teaching his children, who were riding in the United States when this article was written. Fillis died at Paris in May, 1913.

Fillis was a many-sided man; he was an excellent linguist and musician, a sound philosopher, and a wonderful teacher. He was extremely modest, and had to be urged for a long time by his friends before he would write his first book, "Principles of Horse Training and Equitation," which appeared in 1891. The "Daily Training" appeared in 1903.*

Fillis would take but few pupils, for he said that as soon as they began to grasp his ideas they thought there was nothing more to learn. The writer of this article first saw Fillis and his horses at Frankfort in 1893. After appearing at the circus every day for two weeks, when Fillis was at Leipzig in 1896, he persuaded the master to accept him as pupil, and then followed the circus as long as it stayed in Germany and Austria, a period of several months.

Fillis' great principle was always "onward." He did not believe in any theories that could not be put into practice. He was full of energy and ready to mount any kind of a horse. He was straight as a spear, weighed 56 kilograms, had long legs, and sat rather low in the saddle. There was no stiffness about his riding. Fillis has been criticized for doing things that are not "classic." The author replies that posture alone is classic and not gait. Fillis' ideas may be boiled down to three main points: (1) Trying to secure balance by raising the neck, bending in the back of the neck, not the shoulder; (2) Impulse by bringing down the joints used in jumping; (3) Lightness, by yielding of the lower jaw.

The greatest horses that Fillis trained were *Redoubt*, *Gant*, *Germinal*, *Markir*, *Povero*, *Maestoso*, and *White Star*.

Markir could do the following things: (1) Two beats of the hoof and serpentine in passage; (2) Changes of foot in gallop, two hoof-beats, pirouettes and curvets, with extension of the front legs; (3) Spanish walk forward and backward, then walking forward and backward again, changing diagonal; (4) Gallop, double changes; changes at the fourth jump, at the third and second jumps, and between beats; on both hands; (5) Passage; (6) Piaffer and swaying piaffer; (7) Spanish trot; (8) Piaffer backwards.

* "Principes de dressage et d'equitation," "Journal de dressage."

Enter the 1924 Colorado Endurance Ride

The Cavalry School

THE CAVALRY SCHOOL—Fort Riley, Kansas

Brigadier-General Edward L. King, Commandant

CAVALRY SCHOOL NOTES

Among the recent distinguished visitors to the post have been Major General Helmick, Inspector General of the Army; Brigadier General Drum, Chief of Operations and Training of the War Department General Staff, and Colonel Glasgow, of the office of the Chief of Cavalry. General Helmick inspected the administrative features of the post and General Drum inspected the training activities. Each made an interesting talk to the commissioned personnel of the garrison. Colonel Glasgow was busy during his visit with the assignments of officers to duty for the ensuing year.

By invitation of the Chamber of Commerce of Oklahoma City, through Colonel R. E. McNally, Cavalry Executive Officer, 312th Cavalry, the Cavalry School sent a team to the horse show held in that city, made up of the following: Major J. K. Brown in charge; Major J. B. Thompson, and Captain C. H. Gerhardt, of the Department of Horsemanship; Captains C. C. Smith, H. L. Earnest, W. A. Falck, and A. W. Roffe, of the Advanced Equitation Class; Mrs. R. L. Coe, wife of Captain R. L. Coe; Sergeants Saunders and Wilkinson, Corporal Duey, and Private Christenson of the 2d Cavalry. The other competitors came from Fort Sam Houston, Fort Sill, Fort Reno, and civilian riders.

All traveling expenses of the team and horses were paid by the horse show. Officers were quartered at the Oklahoma Club at the expense of the horse show. Mrs. Coe was entertained by Mrs. R. J. Hill, wife of Major Hill, of the Medical Corps. The enlisted men were quartered near the Coliseum and were messed by a detachment from the Fort Reno Remount Depot.

In all, twenty-two horses were shipped, arriving in excellent condition, and they held their condition during the entire show. Through the kindness of Major A. H. Jones, commanding officer at Fort Reno, eight grooms were furnished us from the Remount Depot, and their work was of a very high order. Major Jones and Captain Whitthorne, of the Remount Depot, spared no pains to insure the comfort of our enlisted men and horses.

Upon invitation of Colonel McNally, the horse show opened each evening with an exhibition school ride by the Cavalry School officers, and this proved to be one of the most interesting events of the show, both to the civilians and the military visitors from other posts.

It is felt that various benefits resulted from this show, such as stimulation of interest in horsemanship in all the posts competing; excellent experience for all the competitors; stimulation of interest in good horses in the surrounding country; a fine advertisement for the Army; bringing together of the Army and civilians on a plane of common interest, resulting in a marked increase in recruiting for the Army.

The people of Oklahoma City proved to be most hospitable, and various entertainments were given every day for the visiting officers. Colonel McNally deserves great credit for the show, for the preliminary arrangements were well worked out and the show itself ran smoothly. The judging of the jumping classes was automatic, being run on a scale of faults such as are used at the Olympia Show at London, and the conformation judging was ably handled by Mr. Lowe, of Kansas City.

Out of a possibility of sixty-one (61) ribbons with our entries, the Cavalry School won 2 champions, 15 blues, 15 reds, and 8 yellows—a total of 40. Mrs. Coe was placed 7 times.

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Sergeants Saunders and Wilkinson, Corporal Duey, and Private Christenson, of the 2d Cavalry, took 7 prizes.

The last hunt of the season was held on April 13, followed by a breakfast at the polo bungalow, at which Major McEnery, of the Medical Corps, M. F. H., was presented with a handsome silver pitcher in appreciation of his services as master. During his régime the Cavalry School Hunt has been developed to a point where it is now a recognized hunt, being a member of the Masters of Foxhounds and of the United Hunts and Steeplechase Association. Many of the members now hunt in costume.

On May 7 the Commandant led the entire commissioned personnel of the garrison over the Russian Ride Course. About 160 officers took part in the ride.

Outdoor polo has been started with games on the practice field on Republican Flats.

In March about 60 officers of the post held a West Point reunion dinner in Godfrey Court, forming in cadet formation on the upper parade and marching to the mess hall. Colonel Walker, class of '92, acted as cadet captain; General King, class of '96, as cadet adjutant, and Colonels Henry, class of '98, and Romeyn, class of '99, as cadet lieutenants.

A large outdoor swimming pool is being built in the ravine between the upper and lower posts. It is to be 9 feet deep at one end and 3 feet deep at the other, with a shallow extension at one end for children. It is expected that it will be open before the hot weather sets in.

A number of interesting exhibitions and competitions have been given in the West Riding Hall, including exhibitions by the different troops of the 2d Cavalry, a drill by Machine-Gun Troop No. 1, and a driving exhibition by Battery A, 9th Field Artillery. Captain Hutchinson on *Ace Full*, won a jumping competition between members of the Troop Officers' Class, with Captain Guenther, on *Reed*, second, and Captain Stickman, on *Lebanon*, third.

The Department of Cavalry Weapons recently staged a dismounted attack of a war-strength squadron, with machine-gun, one-pounders, artillery, airplanes, and tanks attached, against a dismounted enemy in position, in which service ammunition was used throughout.

Among the articles of equipment recently recommended by the Cavalry Board is a vacuum grooming machine for use in Remount stations, Quartermaster stables, veterinary hospitals, National Guard organizations, and other units in which there are normally only a few men to care for a large number of animals. A modified McClellan saddle, with a girth similar to the flat saddle girth and leather skirts to replace the quarter straps, spider rings and cincha, has also been recommended for adoption.

Enter the 1924 Colorado Endurance Ride

Regimental Notes

FIRST CAVALRY—Camp Marfa, Texas

Colonel Le Roy Eltinge, Commanding

During the past quarter the 1st Cavalry celebrated its ninety-first birthday. Appropriate ceremonies were held and a brief address was read by the regimental commander, Colonel Le Roy Eltinge. A gymkhana offered amusement to the personnel during the day. Three polo games were contested: Ladies *vs.* Ladies, Ladies *vs.* Officers on mules, and one of the semi-weekly round-robin games.

On February 22 a horse show was held. Members of the command were a credit to the instructors in horsemanship and all events were closely contested.

Work was begun on a new target range, which will be modern in all respects.

Great interest is being shown in polo, 22 out of 26 officers turning out regularly. Five teams are organized and play twelve periods on Wednesdays and Sundays. Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays are devoted to individual practice. A baseball league has been started, the winning troop at the end of the season to be presented with a handsome cup. All troops have entered enthusiastic teams in the contest. The local community is taking an active interest in this baseball league, attending the games regularly.

SECOND CAVALRY—Fort Riley, Kansas

Colonel C. A. Romeyn, Commanding

The regiment has attained its authorized strength and for several months the flow of recruits has been sufficient to fill all vacancies.

Each troop has given exhibitions in the riding hall. The demonstration by Headquarters Troop during the latter part of March marked the completion of the second series of exhibition rides. However, individual troops are called upon from time to time to exhibit, complimentary to visiting officials, conventions, and delegations. The rides all vary, but all demonstrate the training of the horse in jumping and drill movements, and of the trooper in horsemanship, jumping, and of the use of weapons mounted. All troops complete their rides by an exit through a flaming arch on a fire jump.

On April 15 the regiment went into camp near the National Range preparatory to target season.

Shortly after going into camp the regiment was reviewed by General Helmick, the Inspector General of the Army. Accompanied by General King and Colonel Hickok, I. G. D., he inspected the regimental camp. Before the inspecting party left camp, Captain Byrne, leading Troop C in column of fours, followed by Lieutenant Kemp with Headquarters Troop, leading all pack-horses, gave an exhibition of riding down steep inclines. Part way down the slope of Sherman Heights the troops, in formation, jumped off the sheer wall of the Rimrock, a drop of four feet.

On May 3 Troop G, commanded by 1st Lieutenant Conrow, Headquarters Troop, under Lieutenants Sullivan and Baker, and the mounted band, under Warrant Officer Rech, marched to Manhattan in order to engage in a field day under the auspices of the Reserve Officers Association. The troops returned to camp on May 6.

The following letter of appreciation was received from the Manhattan Chamber of Commerce:

MANHATTAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 311 POYNTZ AVENUE,
MANHATTAN, KANSAS, May 12, 1924.

GENERAL EDWARD L. KING,
Post Commander, Fort Riley, Kans.

DEAR SIR: The Chamber of Commerce of Manhattan wishes to take this opportunity of thanking you and the men of your command for your respective parts in making the "Field Day" in Manhattan a success.

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We desire also that you express our thanks to Colonel Romeyn, Commanding Officer, 2d Cavalry; First Lieutenant Sullivan, 2d Cavalry; First Lieutenant Conrow, 2d Cavalry; First Lieutenant Baker, 2d Cavalry; Band Leader Rech, 2d Cavalry; Headquarters Troop, G Troop, 2d Cavalry Band.

We appreciate the fact that had we not received the unqualified support both from yourself and the officers and men of your command, we could not have hoped for a successful day.

Be assured that your efforts have been appreciated and that we look forward with pleasure to your future visits in our city.

Yours very truly,

A. O. DUER, *Manager*.

Our last tactical demonstration took place on May 8. The entire regiment, reinforced by artillery, machine-guns, and airplanes, took part in a combat problem.

On the following day the regiment was formed into a war strength squadron, dismounted, in order to engage in a musketry demonstration for the Department of Cavalry Weapons. The squadron was reinforced by a detail of bombing planes, a battery of field artillery, a mounted machine-gun troop, two dummy tanks armed with machine-guns and run on trucks, and a one-pounder detachment. The actual problem covered over a square mile of territory between Cameron Springs and Four Way Divide. The artillery took position $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in rear of the initial squadron position, using shrapnel to bombard the enemy prior to the assault. The machine-guns fired continuously, using both overhead and direct fire to cover the dismounted advance. The weather was especially severe. A high wind, with sleet, rain, and flurries of snow, made conditions for both the troops and the spectators very uncomfortable. Nevertheless, the realism of the demonstration was sufficient to engage the interest of every one. The commandant and the spectators expressed their extreme pleasure at the cheerfulness and accuracy with which the exhibition was carried out, in spite of weather conditions.

On May 9 and 12 Service Troop under 1st Lieutenant Kemp demonstrated the use and manipulation of wagon transportation for the Horsemanship Department.

Weather conditions being too wet and cold for our clipped horses, the regiment returned to the post on May 10. Target practice is being completed, the troops marching to the range mounted.

Troop F, under Captain Palmer, is now en route to Lincoln, Nebraska. The troop left on May 14 in order to give exhibitions at the Reserve Officers Convention. The troop is accompanied by Battery A, 9th Field Artillery. Exhibitions are planned at each halt. The total distance to be marched is approximately 320 miles. The troop is expected to be back on June 4.

Plans are being made for a regimental field day on Organization Day, May 23, which marks our *eighty-eighth* birthday.

THIRD CAVALRY (Less First Squadron)—Fort Myer, Virginia

Colonel Hamilton S. Hawkins, Commanding

A horse show, for the purpose of raising funds to defray expenses of the Olympic Equestrian Team, was held in the riding hall at Fort Myer March 8. This gave the many horse enthusiasts of Washington and vicinity an opportunity to witness the performances of the horses and riders who will represent the United States in the Olympic games. Although the Olympic jumping class was open to all, no civilian attempted to show in that event. Mrs. C. P. George, wife of Major George, commanding the Field Artillery at this post, captured the blue ribbon in the Ladies' Saddle Class. She was mounted on a horse owned by Major George. Lieutenant C. C. Jadwin took first and third prizes in the polo pony class, followed by Major Montgomery for second and fourth places. They were mounted on ponies of the War Department string. Two thousand five hundred dollars was cleared by this show.

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The first social activity of the post since the death of ex-President Wilson was an exhibition drill, followed by a tea dance, March 14, in honor of Brigadier General S. D. Rockenbach, commanding the District of Washington. The ride consisted of the usual troop events together with the spectacular drills of both the 1st Battalion, 16th Field Artillery, and the 2d Squadron, 3d Cavalry, and jumping by the Olympic team. General Rockenbach expressed his appreciation of the drill.

The last of our usual Friday afternoon exhibition drills, followed by a tea, was given March 28. The public has free admittance to these drills and their interest and appreciation of them is evidenced by the great demand for seats throughout the season.

Funds for the promotion of post athletics, amounting to over \$1,400.00, was raised by the third annual "Society Circus," April 23. The main attraction, under the able leadership of 1st Lieutenant J. B. Patterson, 3d Cavalry, was the troop of thirty-two girls of Washington and Fort Myer, who put up a very creditable exhibition in duplicating the saddle drill which is usually put on by Troop E. Some of the prominent military officials to hold boxes were: The Secretary of War, Mr. Weeks; the Assistant Secretary of War, Mr. Davis; the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Roosevelt; Major General W. A. Holbrook, Chief of Cavalry; Major-General J. L. Hines, Deputy Chief of Staff; Major-General John A. Johnston; Colonel H. S. Hawkins, commanding 3d Cavalry; Colonel M. E. Locke, G. S. C.

The 2d Squadron, plus Headquarters and Service Troops, left the post on April 28 for a five-day practice march. Twenty officers of the 305th Cavalry, from Philadelphia, with Lieutenant Colonel Howard R. Smalley, executive officer, accompanied the troops. The reserve officers, at their own request, rode in the column as a platoon the first day, as squad leaders in the troops the second day, as platoon leaders the third day, and as platoon leaders and troop commanders the fourth and fifth days. The regularly assigned officers of the 3d Cavalry assisted in the instruction in the conduct of the march. The itinerary of the march was as follows: 1st day to Bull Run, about 28 miles; 2d day to Warrenton, about 26 miles; 3d day, maneuvers and return to Warrenton, about 20 miles; 4th day to camp at Bull Run; and 5th day back to Fort Myer. After the first day's march Troop G was ordered to return to the post to participate in the funeral of the late Major-General Walter H. Gordon, retired. Colonel Groom, commanding the 305th Cavalry, inspected the troops upon their return to Fort Myer. The officers of the 305th Cavalry invited the officers of the 3d Cavalry to tea at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, on the afternoon of the return of the troops. The official and social relationships thus afforded these regular and reserve officers was mutually appreciated and the opinion was generally expressed that it would be well if more of such opportunities to get together could be granted.

On May 7 the entire command was inspected and reviewed by the Adjutant-Generals of all the States in the Union who had been assembled in Washington to undergo a few days' course of instruction in administrative work.

General Pershing on May 10 inspected the Olympic horses and witnessed the jumping performances of the team.

The 2d Squadron, 3d Cavalry, under Major J. M. Wainwright, left the post May 12 and marched to Camp Meade, Maryland, for about a month of target practice. Upon completion of the rifle and pistol firing, two of the troops will be kept at Camp Meade to assist in the training in the Citizens' Military Training Camp.

THIRD CAVALRY, FIRST SQUADRON—Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont

Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert S. Mann, Commanding

The squadron has started record practice with the rifle and preliminary practice with the pistol. Thus far the results in rifle firing point to a very successful target season.

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About 150 officers and non-commissioned officers of the Massachusetts and Connecticut National Guards were here for four days, May 7 to 11, for preliminary instruction and training in cavalry tactics, in preparation for their usual summer encampment. Three of our officers and six non-commissioned officers assisted in this preliminary training in addition to which the squadron gave demonstrations in troop, combat, and other tactical exercises. Lectures were given by the squadron commander and post veterinarian.

A very successful horse show was held in the post riding hall on April 1. Exhibition drills by Troop C, 3d Cavalry, by a bareback squad, and by batteries of the 7th Field Artillery were the outstanding features of the show. Both arms won places.

An even better horse show was held on the 1st of May and very keen competition between officers and non-commissioned officers and privates of the 7th Field Artillery and the 1st Squadron, 3d Cavalry, was in evidence, the Cavalry winning out by a close margin.

Preparations are now under way for a big outdoor horse show on May 31 for the benefit of the Fort Ethan Allen Polo Association.

The Chief of Cavalry arrived at the post on Friday, May 9, and put the squadron through a full pack field inspection that afternoon, inspecting barracks and stables the following morning.

The squadron is preparing for the march to Camp Devens, Massachusetts, for the summer training period, and will leave Fort Ethan Allen on June 9, marching a distance of about 218 miles.

FOURTH CAVALRY—Fort McIntosh, Texas

Colonel E. E. Booth, Commanding

Major-General Holbrook, Chief of Cavalry, visited the post February 20 and held an inspection and review of the regiment. A reception and dance was given in his honor that evening at the post gymnasium.

The Fourth Cavalry was prominently featured in the annual two-day fiesta stages by the city of Laredo in honor of Washington's birthday. The regimental band gave several concerts on the plazas of the city. Troop E, in command of Captain C. L. Stafford, took a leading part in the torchlight procession, and Captain R. E. Willoughby was chief marshal of the parade.

Appropriate exercises and a very successful horse show were held on March 3 on the occasion of regimental Organization Day. Headquarters Troop, Captain R. E. Willoughby commanding, won the largest number of points among organizations; 2d Lieutenant R. J. Merrick, among officers, and Private, 1st Class, Elias L. Kassar, Headquarters Troop, among the enlisted men. Total results were as follows:

Number of places and total points won by organizations:

Organizations.	PLACES			Total points.
	First.	Second.	Third.	
Headquarters Troop.....	4	2	0	26
Service Troop.....	1	1	1	9
Headquarters Detachment, 2d Squadron.....	0	0	1	1
Troop A.....	0	0	0	0
Troop B.....	1	0	1	6
Troop C.....	0	2	1	7
Troop E.....	0	1	1	4
Troop F.....	1	0	1	6
Troop G.....	0	1	0	3

Number of places and total points won by officers:

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Name.	PLACES			Total points.
	First.	Second.	Third.	
Captain R. E. Willoughby.....	0	0	2	2
Captain Thomas A. Dobyns.....	0	2	0	6
Captain Clyde E. Austin.....	0	2	0	6
Captain Percy S. Haydon.....	0	0	4	4
Captain C. Loyd Stafford.....	1	1	0	8
2d Lieutenant R. J. Merrick.....	4	0	0	20
2d Lieutenant John T. Ward.....	2	2	0	16
2d Lieutenant C. V. Bromley.....	0	0	1	1

Competitors for the rifle and pistol team to be sent to the cavalry try-outs have started work under Captain P. S. Haydon.

Polo has been played regularly twice a week since the return of the team from the midwinter tournament at San Antonio. More officers are playing than can be mounted for a full game on any one day. Steps are being taken to remedy this condition, however, and by autumn the Fourth will be in shape to give an even better account of itself at San Antonio than it did in the last tournament.

FIRST SQUADRON, FOURTH CAVALRY—Fort Meade, South Dakota

Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Hathaway, Commanding

A detachment of the 1st Squadron, 4th Cavalry, consisting of two officers and twenty-eight enlisted men from Fort Sam Houston, Texas, participated in the Regimental Organization Day Horse Show at Fort McIntosh on March 3.

On March 6 this detachment, under command of Captain H. H. Cheshire, 4th Cavalry, left Fort McIntosh and arrived on March 8 in Fort Sam Houston, a distance of 169 miles. Considering the fact that the average age of horses in this squadron is fourteen years, this march of three days, averaging 56½ miles per day, is deemed quite remarkable. Horses and men arrived in excellent condition.

The most outstanding feature of this march, however, is the fact that two escort wagons, fully loaded, accompanied the above detachment. This transportation completed the march, notwithstanding the fact that fully 25 miles of the distance was very hard pulling, through deep sand, in only *four days*.

On March 22 the squadron received an order from the War Department directing a permanent change of station from Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Fort Meade, South Dakota.

An advanced detachment, consisting of two officers and twenty enlisted men, left Fort Sam Houston on April 12 and arrived in Fort Meade on April 15. This detachment worked in repairing the post for the arrival of the squadron.

Just before the departure of the squadron, Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Hathaway assumed command, relieving Colonel E. A. Keyes. The officers of the squadron presented Colonel Keyes with a handsome riding crop, a pair of boot hooks, and a bootjack in commemoration of their pleasant service while under his command.

The stock train, carrying two officers and 30 enlisted men and the 232 animals of the squadron, left Fort Sam Houston on May 2 and arrived at Fort Meade on May 8. The animals came through in excellent condition, with no serious injuries. The troop train, carrying ten officers, their families, and 177 enlisted men, left Fort Sam Houston on May 3 and arrived at Fort Meade on May 6.

Due to the fact that Fort Meade has been abandoned for ten years, it is badly run down and in need of much repair. The command is at present engaged in repairing the target range, which practically has to be rebuilt.

The reservation covers 12½ square miles of beautiful country. The post is situated in a valley between two mountain ranges. It is an ideal location for mounted troops. There are numerous places to ride or maneuver. There is also excellent hunting and fishing in the vicinity.

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The squadron polo team, before leaving Fort Sam Houston, was rapidly developing into one of the strongest teams in that vicinity. The team is composed of the following players: Lieutenant J. T. Ward, No. 1; Lieutenant Charles H. Noble, No. 2; Lieutenant H. Bratton, Jr., No. 3; Lieutenant J. L. Lake, Jr., No. 4. Substitutes, Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Keyes, and Lieutenants J. I. Gregg and D. F. Stone. It is hoped that a team can be sent from Fort Meade to participate in the fall tournament at Colorado Springs.

FIFTH CAVALRY—Fort Clark, Texas

Colonel W. B. Scales, Commanding

The regiment completed the saber test early in June with the following results:

Total number tested, 355, of which 111 qualified as expert swordsmen; 218 as excellent swordsmen, 21 as swordsmen, and 5 unqualified. The test was conducted by a board of field officers of the 1st Cavalry Brigade, pursuant to instructions from headquarters of the 1st Cavalry Division.

The regiment is busily engaged in rifle practice and excellent results are being obtained. To date 174 officers and men have completed record practice with the following results: 59 qualified as expert riflemen, 49 as sharpshooters, 59 as marksmen, and 7 unqualified. Major F. C. V. Crowley is the officer in charge of firing, and every indication points to a betterment of the regimental percentage of qualified men for the regular season of 1923, which was 90.69; all organizations attained the minimum percentage required.

On May 3 Troops A, B, and C, under command of Captain J. M. Tully, left the post for Brownwood, Texas, to participate in the activities in connection with the annual convention of the West Texas Chamber of Commerce.

The troops proceeded to Menard, Texas, by marching, a distance of 146.5 miles, and entrained thereat for Brownwood, arriving there on the 10th. The return journey started on the 16th by rail from Brownwood to Menard, thence by marching to Fort Clark, arriving here on the 23d.

Troop G, under command of Captain E. M. Daniels, and consisting of 3 officers and 64 enlisted men, left the post on May 11 for Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty in connection with the summer training camps at that post. The journey was made by marching and terminated on May 20. This troop will be engaged on that duty until September 1, when the return journey by marching will commence.

SIXTH CAVALRY—Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia

Colonel Robert J. Fleming, Commanding

The officers and ladies of Fort Oglethorpe entertained at a barn dance, on the evening of April 8, at the Officers' Hop Room, which was very appropriately decorated for the occasion. Preceding the dance, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Oscar A. McGee entertained at dinner at the Hitching Post Tea Room, honoring the officers and ladies of the 1st Squadron.

On April 9 Major-General Eli A. Helmick, Inspector General of the Army, accompanied by Colonel E. E. Haskell, Inspector General of the Fourth Corps Area, arrived for inspection of the garrison.

During the period from April 14 to 19 many officers and enlisted men of the 6th Cavalry participated in the special mounted events held in Warner Park, Chattanooga, under the auspices of the B. P. O. Elks. Besides the racing and jumping events, there were two novelty features, namely, night polo games and mounted wrestling, both of which proved highly exciting.

On April 25 the Fort Bragg Polo Team, consisting of Lieutenant G. F. Williams, 1; Lieutenant J. Gross, 2; Lieutenant H. D. Baker, 3; and Major R. C. Batson, back, with

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Warrant Officer B. Odle substitute, and eighteen of their fine ponies, arrived at Fort Oglethorpe, fresh from the tournaments at Pinehurst.

On the morning of April 29 the Fort McPherson team and ponies arrived at the post. The team included Lieutenant G. C. Bruner, 1; Major W. G. Jones, 2; Lieutenant E. F. Parmley, 3; Lieutenant B. M. McFadyen, back, and the substitute was Lieutenant Smith.

A delightful social event on the evening of April 29 was the dance given by the officers of the 6th Cavalry at the post gymnasium, honoring the visitors who were attending the polo tournament and the patronesses, who were chosen from Chattanooga society. The gymnasium was most elaborately decorated for the occasion and the music was furnished by Brenizer's Orchestra from Chattanooga. At midnight a buffet supper was served.

On the morning of May 2 Troop G, Captain Wharton G. Ingram commanding, left Fort Oglethorpe by marching en route to Camp Knox, Kentucky, where it will remain for the summer training camps.

On Sunday morning, May 4, at 9:30, the officers of the 6th Cavalry entertained with a paper chase for the visiting polo players. The many guests assembled at the Officers' Club, and the ride through Chickamauga Park was enjoyed by every one. Upon returning, a hunt breakfast was served at the clubhouse at 12 o'clock.

May 4, Organization Day of the 6th Cavalry, falling on Sunday, the sixty-third anniversary was celebrated the following day. Commencing at 8:45 in the morning, there were mounted events held; at 11:00 o'clock there was a regimental formation at the band stand, where Colonel R. J. Fleming made a very appropriate address on the history of the regiment. In the afternoon the enlisted men played a polo game at 3:00 o'clock, while in the evening they enjoyed a masked ball in the gymnasium from 9:00 until midnight.

The officers celebrated the evening by giving a regimental dinner at the Hotel Patten, in Chattanooga. This was a very delightful occasion, and during the evening appropriate remarks were made by the commanding officer, Colonel R. J. Fleming, and captains of the visiting polo teams, who were guests.

The 6th Cavalry Polo Team on May 11 won the finals and the Fourth Corps Area championship by defeating Fort Bragg in a thrilling game, 12-9. Handsome individual silver platters were presented to the members of the winning team, whose line-up was as follows: Lieutenant T. Q. Donaldson, Jr., 1; Captain Renn Lawrence, 2; Major C. W. Foster, 3; Lieutenant F. O. Dewey, back, and Lieutenant H. L. Watson, substitute.

On May 10 the Service Troop, Captain Wallace C. Steiger commanding, returned from the target range after qualifying 100 per cent with the rifle. It was with much pleasure that the regimental commander commended this fine record.

On May 13 the regiment was paraded in honor of Master Sergeant Joseph Henderson, of Headquarters Troop, 6th Cavalry, who was retired after thirty years' service. Master Sergeant Henderson's retirement from active duty is a distinct loss to the service, and in particular to this regiment, in which he has served entirely so long and honorably. He is the bearer of the highest honor which can be bestowed upon one in the military service, the Medal of Honor, the citation for which is in substance as follows:

During the day of July 2, 1909, on Patian Island, in the Philippine Islands, detachments of Troops A, B, and C, 6th Cavalry, were ordered to capture a band of native outlaws, who were in a cave on a very steep mountain side. A cannon and one machine-gun were obtained from the 9th Mountain Battery with which to attack the cave. The mountain being so steep, it was necessary to tie the cannon to a tree about twenty-five yards from the mouth of the cave, in order to direct the fire into the cave. During the firing the rope with which the cannon was tied broke. Sergeant Henderson voluntarily went three times, under heavy fire, with a new rope and secured the gun to the tree each time. This gunfire resulted in bringing the outlaws out of the cave, and further resulted in the final extermination, in hand-to-hand fighting, of the Moro outlaw Jakiri and his entire band.

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On May 17 Colonel R. J. Fleming left the post for Camp McClellan, where he will be camp executive officer for the summer training camps.

The 6th Cavalry, less the 2d Squadron, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Oscar A. McGee, left Fort Oglethorpe on the morning of May 19, marching to Camp McClellan, where it will remain for the summer, leaving Major C. W. Foster in command of the post.

SEVENTH CAVALRY—Fort Bliss, Texas

Colonel Fitzhugh Lee, Commanding

The regiment ran the saber qualification course in February and qualified 94.11 per cent. Of the 340 who ran the course, there are 45 expert swordsmen, 198 excellent swordsmen, 77 swordsmen, and 20 unqualified.

In March the 7th Cavalry Rifle Team, composed of Captain R. R. Allen, Lieutenants P. M. Martin and S. P. Walker, and Sergeants H. P. Hawking, L. P. Mayton, A. Lafevers, and Corporals J. B. Jensen and F. Kulczynski, outshot a rifle team from the Southwestern Rifle Association. The 7th won by the close margin of 29 points in the aggregate.

The intertroop baseball tournament terminated on April 15, after a series of 56 games had been played. Troop F achieved first place, while Troop A secured second place. Both troops were the recipients of handsome silver cups, presented by Colonel Lee. A strong regimental team is now in readiness to enter the Post League, which will open at an early date.

On April 19 the regiment was paraded, dismounted, and reviewed in honor of First Sergeant Walter S. Rumer, Troop F, who was retired after thirty years' faithful and efficient service. Brigadier-General Joseph C. Castner, Colonel Fitzhugh Lee, and Lieutenant Colonel A. F. Commiskey commended Sergeant Rumer on his excellent record and wished him much enjoyment in his retirement. As tokens of appreciation from the regiment he received a handsome gold watch, a leather travelling bag, and a trunk. Colonel Lee made the presentation. In the evening the Non-Commissioned Officers Club tendered Sergeant Rumer an elaborate banquet at the club rooms.

On April 28 the regiment, less the 2d Squadron, marched to the Dona Ana target range, New Mexico, 27 miles north of Fort Bliss.

A ready camp awaited the troops, an appreciated fact realized by the efficient detail sent to prepare camp. Practice firing began on April 30, one day ahead of the original schedule. The first group, for record, fired on May 5, and qualified 98.21 per cent. This group of 2 officers and 53 enlisted men had 31 expert riflemen, 18 sharpshooters, 5 marksmen, and 1 unqualified. Under the old qualification there would have been 39 experts, 14 sharpshooters, 1 marksman, and 1 unqualified. Captain R. R. Allen topped the list of experts, while Sergeant F. E. Hockett, Troop B, had the highest score of the enlisted men. The second group, comprising 1 officer and 59 enlisted men, fired for record on May 9 and qualified 98.3 per cent. The achievements of this group are: 26 experts, 22 sharpshooters, 11 marksmen, and 1 unqualified. The old qualification would have given 30 experts, 22 sharpshooters, 7 marksmen, and 1 unqualified. There are several more groups to shoot before this contingent will finish shooting and return to the post, at which time the 2d Squadron, now engaged in dismounted pistol practice, will proceed to the Dona Ana target range.

Some very high scores have been made in the dismounted pistol firing at Fort Bliss by the 2d Squadron. Troop E qualified 97.02 per cent, with 27 experts, 19 sharpshooters, 19 marksmen, and 2 unqualified. Troop F qualified 2 officers and 41 enlisted men. Troop G has 41 qualified to date. These results for Troops F and G are not final, since they have not completed firing for qualification. It is anticipated, however, that the qualification percentages will be high.

"The Garry Owen Trumpeter," new regimental newspaper, made its debut on March 8. After the first two issues the paper changed its mimeographed garb for that of a real

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printed sheet of four pages. It is a very creditable paper, newsy and well edited, and thoroughly departmentized. Since its natal day this periodical has been enthusiastically received by both officers and men. From its inception Colonel Lee has been an untiring and earnest supporter of this publication. The paper was initiated by Sergeant V. Richeson and is published without cost to the Government.

Captain Delmore Wood, a former Garry Owen, recently joined the regiment, having come from a tour of duty in the Philippines. His advent has heartened the Garry Owen poloists, for he is a poloist of the first order, and played in many a victorious game on the 7th Cavalry team some years ago.

Three reserve officers were assigned to the regiment recently, Captain F. E. Walker, Denver, Colo.; First Lieutenant A. R. Jensen, El Paso, Tex.; Second Lieutenant S. A. Small, El Paso, Tex.

The 7th Cavalry band has during this quarter broadcasted two delightful concerts from radio station N. D. A. H., El Paso, Texas; one under the auspices of the El Paso Chamber of Commerce and another under the auspices of the Lions Club, El Paso. During National Music Week the band played several concerts in the city of El Paso, alternating with other civilian and military bands. The band has also played concerts regularly Sunday afternoons at the post. All concerts were well attended.

EIGHTH CAVALRY—Fort Bliss, Texas

Colonel A. G. Lott, Commanding

All troops finished the saber qualification course early in March. The results were by no means ungratifying:

Troop.	Per cent qualifying.
A	76
B	73
C	98
Headquarters Detachment, 1st Squadron.....	100
E	92
F	94
G	85
Headquarters Detachment, 2d Squadron.....	90
Headquarters	82
Service	100
Regiment as a whole.....	86

On March 24 the regiment participated in a division maneuver west of El Paso, the principle object of which was the testing of all means of communication. Results were excellent.

The regiment has just completed a most successful intertroop baseball season. The games were well played and some fine material was developed for the regimental team. Troop F carried off the honors.

On April 12, as a result of a challenge by the bachelor officers of the regiment to the married officers, a baseball game was duly played. There were four mad innings, but the baseball displayed was of doubtful quality.

Work on the area service club is progressing and it promises to be one of the best buildings on the post.

On April 28 the 2d Squadron marched to Dona Ana target range for the regular target season. The remainder of the regiment is having pistol practice, and with most of the men having fired record it appears certain that over 80 per cent will qualify.

On May 3 Major-General Hinds, Commanding General, 8th Corps Area, visited Fort Bliss. The first squadron, 8th Cavalry, formed a guard of honor on this occasion. Barracks and quarters were inspected, and the General expressed himself as well pleased with the condition of the command.

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NINTH CAVALRY—Fort Riley, Kansas

Lieutenant-Colonel Kerr T. Riggs, Commanding

A C. M. T. C. program arranged by Captain J. A. Blankenship, and presented at the city theater Sunday afternoon, May 11, was a big success, and was enjoyed not only by the audience at the theater, but by hundreds of radio fans in the city. The conditions were ideal, and no doubt the program could have been heard all over the country. It consisted of a number of fine selections by the 9th Cavalry band, under leadership of Staff Sergeant M. Brown, a talk on the 9th Cavalry by Chaplain Kendall, vocal solos by F. A. Durand and L. B. Morris, and splendid talks by Mrs. W. A. Scothorn and Dr. F. W. O'Donnell on the advantages of the citizens' military training camps. R. B. Fegan donated the use of the city theater and the telephone line to Milford, whence the program was given to the air by KFKB, the Brinkley-Jones Hospital Association station.

Captain Blankenship offered a 9th Cavalry pennant to the most distant radio fan reporting the concert. A band program will again be broadcasted from the War Department theater, by KFKB, on May 20 at this post, at which time a special program on the chimes, played by Sergeant Clyde O. Andrews and accompanied by the band, will also be broadcasted.

A refrigerating plant is being installed in connection with the consolidated mess which, when completed, will make it the best equipped of any in the service.

The 9th Cavalry farm has acquired a supply of ferrets, Belgian hares, and large red pigeons. It should not be long before there will be enough hares and squabs for use of the entire mess. The ferrets are giving a good account of themselves by ridding the farm of rats.

Five enlisted men of the regiment have been selected for the pistol and rifle tryouts for the Cavalry Team.

A basket picnic for the women and children of this regiment was held at the 9th Cavalry picnic grounds (Sergeant Briggs' place) from 11:30 A. M. to 4:00 P. M. Saturday, May 17. Barbecued pig was served at 12:30. The 9th Cavalry band furnished the music. Impromptu events were held under the direction of Chaplain Kendall, and prizes were awarded to the winners.

The reception, with smoker and dancing, in honor of the retirement of First Sergeant Washington and Sergeant Richard Morgan, Troop E, was held at the 9th Cavalry Club beginning at 8:30 P. M., May 17.

TENTH CAVALRY—Fort Huachuca, Arizona

Colonel J. C. Rhea, Commanding

During the quarter the regiment completed known-distance rifle practice, pistol practice mounted and dismounted, and saber practice with good percentages.

Additional permanent installations were made at the camp site of the summer camps. Troop labor was used.

The R. O. T. C. camp started here June 5 with sixty students. On the eighth of June the Arizona National Guard went into their annual camp here.

Troop E was sent on detached service June 1 to perform salvage work in Camp Harry J. Jones, at Douglas. The Service Troop is hauling the salvaged lumber. This is a 136-mile round trip and is made once a week.

His friends will regret to learn that Captain S. G. Stewart, 10th Cavalry, suffered a broken leg in an accident at polo on Memorial Day and was transferred to Letterman General Hospital.

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ELEVENTH CAVALRY—Presidio of Monterey, California

Colonel H. J. Brees, Commanding

The period from March 17 to March 30 was designated as the regimental period for instruction and training. During this period regimental parades, practice marches, and tactical exercises were held. On March 27 the entire regiment marched to Salinas, camped over night, returning to the Presidio the next day. The march proved a great success and demonstrated that the troop and squadron marches, which were held during February and March, had thoroughly schooled the individual soldier and the organizations in the duties pertaining to field service.

The regiment was represented in the Pacific Coast Polo Tournament held at Coronado during March by the "A" Team, consisting of Captain R. C. Gibbs, Captain Norman E. Waldron, Captain J. C. Rodgers, Lieutenant C. L. Conlon, and Lieutenant S. M. Lipman. This team gained much valuable experience playing against the fast civilian teams participating in the tournament.

While the "A" Team was at Coronado the "B" Team, composed of Captains J. T. Pierce, L. R. Moore, Lieutenants P. A. Noel, W. G. Wyman, and G. L. Caldwell, participated in the Peninsula Polo Tournament, held at Palo Alto, on the Stanford University field. This team acquitted itself admirably, winning the handicap tournament.

The polo team will be greatly strengthened next year by the addition of Captain Roy E. Craig, who has been assigned to the regiment and is expected to join at an early date.

During April and May the entire regiment has been engaged in target practice, devoting a month to rifle firing and a month to pistol firing. It is expected to have all firing except automatic rifle firing completed by June 1.

Troop B, commanded by Captain James M. Adamson, left this station May 1, en route to the Presidio of San Francisco, to participate in the Military Carnival and 9th Corps Area Field and Track Meet, held in connection with try-outs for the Olympic Games Team. This event was held at Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, May 10. Troop B thrilled the vast throng of spectators by their daring feats of horsemanship. A musical drill by two platoons was a feature, reaching the climax when the troopers jumped their mounts through a band of fire. Many unusual thrilling exhibitions of fancy jumping were staged.

The try-outs for the regiment's representatives on the Cavalry Rifle Team were held during April, under the supervision of Lieutenant C. E. Morrison. The following-named men have been selected to represent the regiment at Fort Des Moines: Sergeant Waldo Rohlik, Troop A; Sergeant Thomas P. Farrell, Troop B; Sergeant Floyd Barrett, Troop G; Corporal Richard V. Wilzewski, Troop A; Corporal John L. McCoy, Headquarters Troop.

The Intertroop Baseball League closed May 1, with Headquarters Troop leading the league. They were awarded a handsome silver cup, presented by the regimental commander at a parade held to celebrate the occasion. The squadron baseball championship was won by the "Chinese Squadron," composed of Headquarters and Service Troops. The selection of a regimental team is now under way. The regimental team will play the 2d Battalion, 76th Field Artillery, a series of games to determine the post championship.

There has been keen competition among the troops for the possession of two pennants which are awarded monthly to the troops having the best barracks and the best stables. Troop F is now the proud possessor of both pennants, having wrestled the flag for the best barracks from Troop E and the flag for the best stables from Service Troop.

Troop F is making preparations to leave this station June 1 for Camp Lewis, Washington, where it will remain until September, on duty in connection with the summer training camps. Troop F will leave its mounts here, proceeding by rail. On arrival at Camp Lewis mounts will be furnished, and the personnel will devote its efforts to training them for the various demonstrations and maneuvers required.

On May 12 the regiment was paraded in honor of the retirement of 1st Sergeant Elma T. Uhl, Headquarters Troop.

THE CAVALRY JOURNAL

TWELFTH CAVALRY—Fort Brown, Fort Ringgold and Sam Fordyce, Texas

Colonel John M. Morgan, Commanding

The greater portion of the past quarter has been devoted to target practice. Fort Brown troops have practically completed rifle practice, with only a few men yet to fire the record course. At Fort Ringgold, where weather conditions have been better, the 2d Squadron has completed rifle practice, and the officers are highly elated over the results. Only ten men failed to qualify. Ninety-five per cent of those firing qualified as marksman or better. The average score for the squadron is 282.98.

Major-General Ernest Hinds, Commanding General of the 8th Corps Area; Colonel John F. Preston, General Staff, Chief of Staff; Lieutenant-Colonel Milosh R. Holgard, General Staff, Assistant Chief of Staff for Supply; and First Lieutenant Eugene McGinley, aid-de-camp to Major-General Hinds, visited the Fort Brown and Fort Ringgold commands May 8 and 9.

Much interest has been shown in athletics during the past quarter. At Fort Brown the post league baseball schedule has included baseball games on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons and Sunday mornings. These games have been largely attended by civilians from Brownsville as well as by the military personnel. Field meets were conducted on March 27 and April 24, these including dismounted events in the morning and mounted events in the afternoon. In the first meet Troops A and C tied for first place, with Troop B securing the next highest score. In the second meet Troop C received first honors, with Troop A second, and Troop B third. On March 21, commencing at 8 o'clock in the evening, a very good boxing program was given; a similar evening's entertainment being conducted on April 22.

At the invitation of Mexican officials Colonel Morgan attended the Cinco de Mayo celebration at Matamoras, accompanying the Mexican consul of Brownsville in the parade which formed in Brownsville and proceeded to the main plaza, Matamoras. The regimental band participated in the parade, and rendered a number of selections during the evening's program.

At Fort Ringgold Lieutenant-Colonel Cooley, who has been ordered to duty with the Cretin High School, St. Paul, Minnesota, gave an elaborate farewell dinner to the officers and their wives on May 7. The officers of the post entertained Lieutenant-Colonel Cooley at a farewell party May 11. Besides the picnic dinner, a big "badger" fight was enjoyed, Lieutenant Evans being given the honor of releasing the "badger."

THIRTEENTH CAVALRY—Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming

Colonel J. J. Boniface, Commanding

The social life on the post during the past two months has been made very enjoyable by including special feature dances in addition to the regular scheduled affairs. March 12 was "Frontier Night," with all the appearances of an old frontier dance hall celebration. On St. Patrick's Day a barn dance was given. A dance was given at our Officers' Club on March 14 for the officers and ladies of the 76th Field Artillery.

Colonel Joseph S. Herron, Field Artillery, has recently come to the post, and commands the 76th Field Artillery.

Troop E has been receiving their well-earned congratulations upon winning the regimental Athletic Cup on March 26, winning the squad drill contest on March 28, and winning the regimental bowling tournament, which ended on April 9. Troop B won the Athletic Cup for April.

Colonel W. C. Short, Inspector General, completed his annual inspection of the 13th Cavalry between April 29 and May 8.

Regimental Day, May 1, was celebrated as the twenty-third anniversary of the birth of the 13th Cavalry. Field day events, followed by baseball and polo, took up the entire day.

REGIMENTAL NOTES

The 13th Cavalry Polo Team leaves shortly to participate in the 9th Corps Area and Northwestern Championship Tournament at Boise, Idaho. The probable line up will be: Captain Shafer, No. 1; Captain Dodge, No. 2; Lieutenant Culton, No. 3; and Lieutenant Febiger, No. 4.

Committees are at work arranging details for the 13th Cavalry Tournament, scheduled for June 21 to 29. Some of the strongest Army teams in the country are to take part this year. Teams from Fort Riley, Fort Leavenworth, Fort Des Moines, and Colorado Springs have already promised to be here.

Major-General W. A. Holbrook has been with us for the past few days. The entire regiment regrets that this will probably be his last official visit to the 13th Cavalry.

FOURTEENTH CAVALRY (Less First Squadron)—Fort Des Moines, Iowa

Colonel F. M. Caldwell, Commanding

Eight reserve officers were attached to the regiment on April 7 for duty in the event of an emergency.

The Midwinter Military and Civilian Horse Show was staged on the evenings of March 17, 18, and 19. The entire regiment, from the commanding officer to the last recruit, took part in some way. An exhibition drill was given by the Headquarters Troop each night, and consisted of eight men riding one horse and driving a horse, tandem style, in front of him, through various movements—at the walk, trot, and gallop. Troop G also gave an exhibition drill.

In the various military events, such as officers' and enlisted men's jumpers, remount class, light-weight and heavy-weight hunters, and polo ponies, it was necessary to hold elimination contests to cut down the number of entries.

The horse show was staged to raise funds for the Chief of Cavalry and Chief of Artillery's funds and for the Army participation in the Olympic games.

The light-weight hunter class was captured by Sergeant R. B. Dunley, Troop B, 113th Cavalry, Iowa National Guard, on *Bill*, a Government horse. The heavy-weight hunter class was won by Captain E. A. Williams, 14th Cavalry, on his private mount, *Soldier*. Officers' jumping class was also won by the same officer on the same mount. Sergeant Dunley repeated on *Bill* in the enlisted men's jumping. The officers' light-weight chargers was won by Lieutenant Willis on his horse, *Caprice*, that he trained during the previous summer and winter. General Duncan's private mount, *Flemington*, a three-year-old, trained by First Sergeant Clay, 14th Cavalry, and ridden by Captain Williams, took the third ribbon in this class. Captain Mullenix, on his private mount, *Guy V. Henry*, easily won the heavy-weight charger class. Captain Olmstead, Troop C, 113th Cavalry, Iowa National Guard, won a special class of heavy-weight chargers for National Guard and Reserve Officers only.

Lieutenants McEnery and Murphy, after jumping off a tie twice, won the pair jumping, open to all, on *Snake* and *Shamrock*, both Government mounts. Corporal Campbell, of the 113th Cavalry, won the special enlisted men's jumping class. Sergeant Jones, of the 113th Cavalry, won the National Guard Enlisted Men's Mount class, beating Sergeant Dunley, on *Bill*, by a hair. Captain Williams, 14th Cavalry, repeated in the Officers' Remount class on his private mount, *Sally P*.

Much to the surprise of every one, Lieutenant Koch, on *Geronimo*, placed third in the three-gaited saddle class. The civilian entries made a clean sweep in all the other saddle classes except one. In this class, the Ladies' Saddle class, Mrs. Kinnison, wife of Lieutenant Kinnison, 14th Cavalry, won a second place, against keen civilian competition, on *Paddy*, a Government mount.

Headquarters Troop made a clean sweep in the best-trained mount for enlisted men, with 1st Sergeant Brown, on *Red Dog*, the winner. The best cavalry mount class was won by Sergeant Kristiansen, Troop F, on *Man of War*, with 1st Sergeant Brown, on *Red Dog*, a close second.

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In the polo pony class, open to all, the best any of our ponies could do was third place, Captain Williams, on *Peaches*, winning. The first two places went to Mr. Hubbell and Mr. Parrott, of the Wakonda Polo Club, on *Ninny* and *Prince*, respectively.

The escort wagon class produced winners in the artillery for first and second places, with the Service Troop winning third place.

Mrs. Kinnison, on *Paddy*, won the Ladies' Saddle class for post ladies only, with Mrs. Adams and Mrs. Peabody winning the 2d and 3d ribbons.

Championship classes were held for saddle horses, hunters, and chargers. Mr. L. Robinson, on *Golden Rod*, owned by Mr. John Hogan, of Des Moines, who had previously won the five-gaited saddle class, took the ribbon in the championship saddle class.

Captain Williams, on *Soldier*, won the hunter championship, and Captain Mullenix, on *Guy V. Henry*, won the charger championship.

There were three classes for civilians only. Cash prizes were given to enlisted men and cups to officers and civilians, with ribbons for the first three places.

On March 21 and 22 the Non-commissioned Officers' Club staged an old-fashioned minstrel show. Master Sergeant Craig, the regimental sergeant major, starred both as an end-man and as a singer. The show was well staged and conducted like a professional show.

On April 1 Sergeant Montreville M. Whitenight, of Troop F, was retired after more than thirty years' service. A smoker was given in Sergeant Whitenight's honor by the officers and men of the regiment.

Regimental try-outs for the cavalry rifle and pistol teams were held during the month of April. Three officers and seventeen enlisted men took part.

A basketball schedule between troops of the regiment was inaugurated April 30, games being played twice a week.

FIRST SQUADRON—Fort Sheridan, Illinois

Major William West, Jr., Commanding

During the past quarter the command was recruited to and maintained at full strength. On February 10, 11, and 14 the squadron performed in an exhibition of fancy riding, monkey drill, and jumping, at the post riding hall, in honor of Brigadier-General George Van Horn Moseley and friends and visitors from Chicago, Milwaukee, and other lake towns.

FIRST MACHINE GUN SQUADRON—Fort Clark, Texas

Lieutenant-Colonel Emmet R. Harris, Commanding

On March 10 Captain Berg and one platoon of Troop B returned from Eagle Pass, Texas, where they had been on temporary duty for the past three months.

During the second week in April a post competition in track and field events was held to determine the candidates for the Olympic tryouts. Men from the squadron won a total of nine (9) first places, ten (10) second places, and nine (9) third places, out of a possible eleven places. Of the six men selected to represent the post as competitors in the 8th Corps Area Boxing and Wrestling Tournament at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, four were selected from the 1st Machine-Gun Squadron.

Major-General Robert L. Howze, commanding the 1st Cavalry Division, accompanied by Major Adna R. Chaffee, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, First Lieutenant J. G. Boykin, A. D. C., and Colonel Le Roy Eltinge, commanding 1st Cavalry Brigade, arrived at this post on April 14 for the annual tactical inspection of troops. On April 15, an inspection and review of the entire command was held which was followed by a field exercise. The morning of April 16 the quarters and stables were inspected, and in the afternoon all forms of garrison training to include specialists were inspected.

Major-General Ernest Hinds, commanding 8th Corps Area, and his staff, inspected the quarters and stables of this command on April 28.

REGIMENTAL NOTES

The squadron has received and is wearing its distinctive organization insignia. This is a badge formed from the shield and motto of the squadron coat-of-arms. The insignia is worn on the blouse and service hat and, being in red, gold, and green enamel, makes a handsome addition to the uniform.

Range practice was started the middle of April on the thousand-inch range. The squadron is firing, for the first time, the new machine-gun course prescribed by Training Regulations 150-35.

108th CAVALRY POLO AT NEW ORLEANS

By Captain Rhey T. Holt, Cavalry

During the past year the effort to organize and develop polo among the various line organizations of the 108th Cavalry has met with little success, due mainly to the inability of securing a suitable practice or playing field and the inability to spare sufficient time from professions and vocations on the part of the personnel. Polo at these outlying stations has amounted to nothing more than individual stick work and training of a few polo pony prospects.

At New Orleans, some six months back, the National Guard Polo Association of New Orleans was formed, comprising the officers of the 141st Field Artillery and both commissioned and enlisted personnel of Headquarters Troop, 108th Cavalry. A short time prior to the forming of this association, all officers and men interested in learning to play polo were grouped in a class, and instructed from the ground up in the elements of riding and training of ponies. This phase of instruction was carried out for a period of three to four months, and, considering the great amount of rain in this locality during the winter, this advance training was very successful and all participants deserved much credit for their perseverance under such adverse weather conditions. The next step consisted of building a wooden horse with cage, where prospective players were instructed in preliminary stick work, followed by training of mounts with stick and ball and the blackboard classes, where rules and team play were taken up. The first instruction of actual play was taken up during March, when all players were put through practice periods at the walk; later at the canter and collective gallop. Until May little effort was made to organize teams, the time being spent in confirming players with the rules and tabulating them for their positions later on.

The horse proposition was and still is a great hindrance, but by trying out and working every animal which could possibly be considered a prospect we have secured about 14 playing animals from among the 32 cavalry mounts and about 9 from among the artillery horses, with 6 or 8 more undergoing the process of training. The general rule has been that each player must train his own mount, although in a few cases instructors have partially trained and turned over to other players good prospects. Two players have become so enthused over the game that they have purchased ponies, and it is believed that the near future will find others following their example.

The stage has now been reached where we have four teams: an Artillery team (141st Field Artillery); a Cavalry team (Headquarters Troop, 108th Cavalry); a second Cavalry team (termed the Freebooters); and a team termed the Buffaloes (with a miscellaneous personnel); also three or four additional players. There are two games each Sunday afternoon on the field at Jackson Barracks, in which the above teams participate. Due to the number of players and scarcity of mounts, each game consists of three to four periods of five minutes each, and the games are alternated each period to allow more rest for animals.

These games are now gaining much publicity in New Orleans. They are often followed by a tea dansant at the Cavalry Club, and are attended by many of the best class in New Orleans as well as by the families and friends of both Regular and National Guard officers.

With the present interest in polo on the upgrade, it is believed that during the fall outside teams may be brought in for special games, and that the National Guard will receive the credit due for reviving the game which some ten or twelve years ago was quite an attraction at New Orleans.

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110th CAVALRY, Massachusetts National Guard, Boston, Mass

Major Dana T. Gallup, Commanding

Every year on Patriots' Day a member of the 110th Cavalry represents Paul Revere and repeats the ride from Boston to Lexington. This is one of the leading features of the celebration in all the towns along the route. Another member represents John Dawes, who made a similar ride over a different route on the same night as Revere, only did not have Longfellow as a press agent. These riders are always sergeants in the outfit, and are accompanied by an escort from the regiment. This has been an annual custom for ten or fifteen years. First Sergeant Austin, of "A" Troop, as Revere, started from North Square, in Boston, on April 19 of this year.

The regiment goes to camp from July 5 to 19 at Quonset Point, R. I., again this year.

Lieutenant R. A. Mangini, of Headquarters Troop, conducted a class in riding for girls throughout the winter and had around twenty-five under instruction. Another class is now getting under way to run until camp.

On June 18 there will be a competition for individuals in the outfit for prizes given by the First Provisional Troop, an organization formed during the war as part of the State guard. It developed into quite a crack outfit.

305th CAVALRY—Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Colonel John C. Groome, Commanding

Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Smalley, Cavalry, Executive Officer

Through the co-operation of Colonel Hamilton Hawkins, 3d Cavalry, Fort Myer, Va., authority has been secured by Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Smalley, U. S. A., on duty with the 305th Cavalry, for a week's training of the officers of that regiment with the 3d U. S. Cavalry. The training will be without expense to the Government, as no funds are available.

The officers of the 305th who are to attend will leave Philadelphia on Saturday, April 26, going in automobiles, by the way of Baltimore, where they will be entertained at luncheon, at the Hotel Chateau, by the officers of the 306th Cavalry. On arrival at Fort Myer they will be quartered at the Officers' Club and attached to the 2d Squadron, 3d Cavalry.

On Monday, April 28, they will leave on a five days' practice march to Warrenton, Va., with the cavalry troops of Fort Myer, under command of Major Wainwright, 3d Cavalry.

The lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 5 captains, and 14 lieutenants of the 305th will attend.

Colonel John C. Groome and the officers of the 305th Cavalry entertained at dinner, at the Hotel Sylvania, in Philadelphia, on April 16, in honor of Major-General William H. Hay, U. S. A., retired, and Lieutenant-Colonel William R. Pope, Cavalry, U. S. A., acting Chief of Staff, 62d Cavalry Division.

The final meeting has just been held of the second annual class of instruction in equitation for Cavalry Reserve officers, given under the direction of the 305th Cavalry.

The class was held from 5:15 to 7 o'clock Wednesday evening, May 21, in the armory of the First Philadelphia City Cavalry. The horses were partly those belonging to the City Troop and others belonging to the U. S. Quartermaster and used in the school for Quartermaster officers at Schuylkill Arsenal.

The method of instruction was taken from the present manual and from methods taught at the Cavalry School at Fort Riley. The officers seemed to enjoy the work, and even though the course had to be limited to only eleven rides the progress was very noticeable. During the last several rides instruction in jumping was given, and although only one officer had ever jumped very excellent performances were made on low jumps.

REGIMENTAL NOTES

An important feature of this instruction has been that it has provided something tangible for regimental enthusiasm to center upon and in addition has been a great incentive to recruiting.

The instruction was given by Major Edward N. Hay, Cavalry, O. R. C., graduate of the Cavalry School, Fort Riley, Kansas, National Guard and Reserve Officers class. In his absence classes were conducted by Major R. R. D. McCullough, 305th Cavalry. Major McCullough is a West Point graduate and graduate of the Troop Officers class, Cavalry School.

The series of monthly dinners of the 305th Cavalry culminated on May 29 with the most successful of these dinners. On that date the Regimental Annual Dinner was held at the "Rabbit Club," Bala, Pa.

Forty officers of the regiment were present and among the guests were the following: Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Smalley, Cavalry; Major Pelham D. Glassford, Field Artillery; Major Gardner, Finance-Organized Reserve Corps, Philadelphia; Captain De Molyen, formerly of 7th British Lancers; Captain John C. Groome, Jr., Cavalry, Organized Reserve Corps, and Mr. Dahlstrom and Mr. Everett Kent, Philadelphia.

On the afternoon of May 29, prior to the Regimental Annual Dinner, a number of the officers of the 305th Cavalry attended the horse show at Devon, Pennsylvania. On this date the 305th Cavalry had four entries in the Military Chargers Class. Although not winning the Blue Ribbon in this event, they were awarded the second and third places. Captain George A. Goodyear, of the Regular Service, won the Blue and the handsome cup presented by Colonel John C. Groome, commanding officer of the 305th Cavalry. The second place was annexed by First Lieutenant Max Livingston, riding *Fleetfoot*; third place by Second Lieutenant William McKinley Bray, on his hunter *Killarney*; Fourth place went to the 1st City Troop, Philadelphia.

Great credit is due to Lieutenant Max Livingston from the fact that the jumps were negotiated under extremely unfavorable conditions. Rain marred this event; the show ring was covered with mud and water, through which the horses floundered, making jumping extremely hazardous. Although taking second place to Captain Goodyear, on *The Rambler*, it must be taken into consideration that the worthy performer of this Regular Army officer had previously beaten all the good hunters in this section at the recent Philadelphia indoor show, which had put him "on edge" for this event; also, Mr. Livingston was upon a green hunter, under the most adverse conditions, but even that, only a slight margin separated the winner of the event and second place.

With deep regret Colonel Groome has announced in a general order the death of Captain Clarence Walsh, Staff Section of the 305th Cavalry. Captain Walsh died in Philadelphia on June 1 and was buried with military honors at Arlington National Cemetery, Washington, D. C., on June 6.

Major Robert R. D. McCullough, Cavalry, Organized Reserve Corps, assistant executive officer of the 305th Cavalry, is now in charge of the Philadelphia office during the absence of Colonel Smalley. The latter has been ordered to temporary duty as adjutant of the Summer Camp at Camp Meade, Maryland.

312th CAVALRY—Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Lieutenant-Colonel D. R. Bonfoey, 312th Cavalry, Commanding

Colonel R. E. McNally, Cavalry, Executive Officer

This regiment was the first in the corps area to be recruited to full strength. It is hoped that the regiment will do its two weeks' summer training at Fort Logan, Colorado. It is a logical place due to its central location and the small amount of mileage available. If it is possible to go about the middle of July, almost all the officers will attend. It is hoped that a troop of cavalry will march down from Fort D. A. Russell to participate in this training.

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In conjunction with the annual Southwest American Live Stock Association show the Executive Officer of the 312th Cavalry put on as an entertainment feature a fine horse show from March 3 to 8. The citizens of the town co-operated magnificently in this work, and the show was in every sense a very great success, reflecting credit upon all concerned. Teams came from Fort Riley, Fort Sill, Fort Reno, and Fort Sam Houston. The various firms in the vicinity, such as Wilson & Co., Younger, Bigley & McDaniel, and the local chamber of commerce contributed prizes, money, decorations, and service. All expenses of visiting teams and their entertainment were provided. Comfortable accommodations were made available for the enlisted men. This event has proved a great stimulus to the organized reserves in this vicinity, and already the chamber of commerce has included in its budget a sum sufficient to cover a similar show next year. The spirit of this section in supporting this activity is all the more remarkable when it is considered that for a number of weeks prior to the show many counties of the State were in the throes of martial law, there had been a local disastrous flood, and later a loss of the cotton crop, resulting altogether in the greatest financial depression the State had experienced in years.

314th CAVALRY—Lexington, Kentucky

Colonel George Taylor Smith, Cavalry Reserve Corps, Commanding

Captain Carl B. Byrd, Executive Officer

The interest and activities of the regiment have been focused since the first of the year upon an organization which when completed will be unique in character and will be the nearest to a "three in one" component yet devised. The scheme is to organize a troop of cavalry, Kentucky National Guard, composed entirely, or as nearly so as possible, of Reserve officers, including the officers of the 314th Cavalry, living in Fayette County. The Regular Army officers on duty with both the National Guard and the Organized Reserves will then combine in instructing this organization both as National Guardsmen and Reserve officers. Negotiations are being made for armory, stables, and grounds with the Ashland Country Club. The personnel is already signed up—70 in number.

During the winter the officers of the regiment have co-operated with the Reserve Officers Mess of Central Kentucky, which held monthly dinners. At these dinners there was always a lecture on a professional subject by one of the Regular Army officers on duty in this city. At one meeting eight reels of training films were shown.

At the last 314th Cavalry dinner there was an attendance of twenty-five (25) officers from six different counties.

Quotas for Reserve Officers Training Camp and for instructors at the C. M. T. Camp are full, while applications for the three months' course at the Cavalry School are so numerous that it will be difficult to select the lucky men.

Although the school year is not over, officers in the regiment have completed and passed seven subcourses; 23 officers are taking the correspondence course in cavalry.

Enter the 1924 Colorado Endurance Ride